The New Era,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. IX. NO. 17, NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860. WHOLE NO. 433.

Business Directory.

John T. Stoken,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, C. W. June 3, 1858. tf-16

W. MOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. tf-17

J. BAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. Newmarket, September 9, 1859. tf-12

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. tf-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,

Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,

MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch. Newmarket, Pe r. 6th, 1856. tf-v5-1

DR. BENTLEY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR NEWMARKET,

Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street. Feb 20, 1857, tf-5

RAILROAD HOTEL,

NEWMARKET.

THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The BAR contains Liquors of the best Brands; and the larder well supplied.

JAS. FORSYTH.

Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. tf-37

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

☞ A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1851. tf-1

UNITY FIRE & UNITY

GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,

OF ENGLAND,

Capital, £2,500 000 Sterling.

J. W. MARSDEN, Agent Newmarket.

Oct. 23, '58.

S. M. Jarvis,

Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery

VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.

BRANCH Office in Newmarket conducted by J. L. CAMPION, Esq. Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. v7-tf-30

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

MAIN - STREET, NEWMARKET,

CHAS. BRELSFORD, Proprietor.

THE above Commodious Establishment has lately been re-fitted and refurnished for the accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully solicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.

☞ *Good Stabling, and a careful hostler.* Newmarket, July 23th, 1859. tf-24

Whiskey Whiskey! Whiskey!

DOMESTIC AND TODDY,

OF Excellent Quality, by the *Barrel, Gallon* or *Quart.* For Sale cheap by.

tf-21 JOHN BENTLEY.

Razors, Scissors and Knives,

GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by

G. A. WALLACE.

Barber Shop, 2 Doors North of M. W. Bogart's Store, Newmarket, November 16th, 1858. tf-39

Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the *New Era* building, Newmarket, C. W. July 7, 1859. tf-21

C. Mortimer,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. AURORA.

A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c. Aurora, March 16, 1860. tf-5

Western Assurance Company,

Of Toronto, C. W.,

CAPITAL $400,000.

P. D. HELLY, Ag't, Brownsville.

Lloydtown P. O. Brownsville, March 16, 1860. 1y-5

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

(LATE HAY'S OLD STAND.)

BY HENRY CROXON.

HOLLAND LANDING.

THESE premises have lately been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted for the accommodation of guests.

N. B.—Good Stabling and a careful hostler always in attendance. Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. tf-5

'Marksman's Home,"

BY JAS. McCLURE

HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now thoroughly fitted up for the accommodation of Guests, and attached to it is one of the best Public Rooms in the Village.

JAS McCLURE,

Licensed Auctioneer!

For the United Counties of York and Peel.

☞ Charges Moderate. Holland Landing, March 29, 1860. *1y-6

Business Directory.

John T. Stoken,

ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. tf-61

T. Bishop & Son,

BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c. &c. Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. tf-14

A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. tf-36

R. MOORE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office—in the New Court, House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto. Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN R. JONES,

BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand. Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London,

Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.

Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. tf-41

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has *REMOVED* to his new premises on Gotham Street, opposite the Woollen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. tf-15

Dr. HACKETT,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.

RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill,) Newmarket. v6tf-26

E. D. ROGERS,

JOINER AND CARPENTER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,

of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and *Doors.* All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch. Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 1y34

William B. Sullivan,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office,—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W. November 4th, 1858. tf-38

RYAN & HALLEN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Office—Newmarket, County of York.

JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.

December 23, 1856 tf-147

H. Noble, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR Sharon, C. W.

February 23, 1860. v9n2

Hides! Hides! Hides!

THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for hides.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. tf-43

For Sale.

ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Station and King Horn, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.

February 7, 1859. E. JACKSON. tf-52

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,

Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently, One of the Medical officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Ridpth's Medical School,

HAS returned to AURORA, and re-taken his former residence, on Yonge-street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession. Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. tf-44

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

Can be Obtained at

Dr. NASH'S Medical Hall,

NEWMARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine Morse's Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Radways Relief, Pain Killer Faustock's Vermefuge, Gandens Worm Tea, Penney's Pills, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Eye Salve, Cherry and Long Wort and Cherry Pectoral. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors. Newmarket, March 25th, 1860. tf-6

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

No. 35, King-st. East Toronto,

IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artists' Materials, Essences,

Patent Medicines,

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes. Toronto, July 20th, 1859. 1y23

For Sale!

2,000 FENCE & FOUNDATION CEDAR-POSTS. Enquire of

A. J. McCRACKEN.

Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1860. tf-59

TEETH Extracted without Pain, by Oliver's Electro Magnetic Process, which is perfectly harmless, by

W. C. ADAMS,

Surgeon Dentist, 99 King-street East, south side, third door west from Church-street.

All operations in Dentistry carefully and skillfully performed. Toronto, July 18, 1859. 1y-19

Poetry.

For the New Era.

To a Bright * in the Galaxy of Life.

BY S.

Sweet, oh, let the offering be,
And soft the strain I sing for thee,
Altho' the hands that braid the wreath,
And heart that dictates, bows in grief.

Thou canst not know the burning thoughts,
Which like a ghost my spirit haunts,
For I can drop of anguish sip,
E'en while a smile is on my lip.

But I'll not pain that heart of thine,
In telling sorrows only mine;
I will not shade that placid brow,
But leave it calm, serene as now.

Elana 'tis but a little while
Since I first saw thy pleasant smile,—
Even *then*, I read within thine eye,
A spirit pure, exalted, high:—

Even *then* a sympathetic feeling
Was thro' my innocent bosom stealing,
My spirit longed to closely twine
With one so *warm*, so kind as thine.

Thou art *my friend*, I know thou art,
I feel the 'spouse within my heart;
I read it in thy speaking eyes,
Where *truth* and soft compassion lies.

And, Elana, when my aching heart,
Was sinking 'neath misfortunes dart,
And I rebell'd against the rod,
Tho' wielded by a Sovereign God,

And when my voice was faint and weak,
And pain and grief had paled my cheek,
Nor summer in her beauteous dress,
Could give my weary spirit rest:—

'Twas *then* thou came with words so kind,
To cheer my sad, desponding mind—
Fair Hope! that bird of buoyant wing
Thou taught *again* to soar and sing.

Affections flowers that long had lain
Neglected, now revived again,
Elana, 'twas friendship's power—'twas *thine*,
Which soothed this care-worn heart of mine.

For this I'd bring the fairest flowers,
I've ever culled from Poesy's bowers,
And strive to twine a garland meet,
To fling in freshness at thy feet.

May thy future, ever be
Undim'd by care—from sorrow free;
May peace her shadowy pinions spread
Forever o'er thy cherished head,

May disappointed, never find
A place within that heart of thine:
May heaven its choicest gifts distill
With joy, and love, thy spirit fill.

Newmarket, June 2nd, '60.

Softly into Heaven She Faded.

BY MISS M. C. SMILEY.

Softly into heaven she faded,
As the star when morn appears,
While we stood in silence round her,
Gazing at her through our tears,
Death, she said had not a shadow;
All the vale was full of light;
And she left us, smiling sweetly,
Bidding us a last good-night!
Saying, as she kissed us fondly,
"Do not drop for me one tear—
Jesus, Jesus stands beside me—
I am safe while he is near!"

She is gone, and I am lingering
In this weary world of ours,
Bearing on my heart the ashes
Of affection's broken flowers;
Ever longing to be with her,
In that better home above,
Where the heart rejoices ever
In the deathless bonds of love.
For a moment death divides us,
But, when I have crossed its gloom,
I shall then be resting with her,
Ever, ever more at home.

Literature.

CHARLES GRAY.

Continued from last week.

The first year of Charles's imprisonment drew to a close. Mr Campbell, who had never been prostrated by a day's sickness, was attacked by a strange paroxysm, which alarmed his family, but for which he positively refused medical advice or assistance. He shrank, too, from the filial cares of Gabriella, preferring to remain alone, in a darkened chamber, far from the sad and gentle eyes that so mournfully regarded him.

When the next annual examination of the Bank was made, the astounding report was again circulated, that there was a deficiency even greater than that of the preceding year. That another clerk as unprincipled as Charles should supply his place, seemed a strange coincidence. This young man belonged to a highly respectable family, and had influential friends in the city. The irreproachable character of Mr Campbell could not exempt him from suspicion, though its birth seemed sacrilege.—The unbounded extravagance of his wife had long been a subject of censure and curiosity, for speculation was busy as to the source whence it was supplied.

On the day of the investigation Mr. Campbell was too ill to leave his room—too ill to admit any one to his apartment. Messengers were despatched with the promise of attending to business on the morrow—the morrow which he must await in fear and trembling. Night came on. He would allow no lamp to illumine his apartment, avowing that darkness was more tranquilizing to the nerves. The moon shone in with a struggling beam, just as it had done a year before. The bed stood close to the window, so that by leaning towards it, he could gather the curtains in his hand, and folding them on one side, let in a flood of radiance. The shadows he had sought began to be appalling.

"Once more," he cried, shading his eyes from the insufferable splendor, "once more I am passing a terrible, an awful crisis. Another victim may be sacrificed, but what is that to the preservation of an unblemished reputation? After the sacrifice of Charles, what if a Lucretomb be offered up? Him! have destroyed, but have I not destroyed my own soul also? If I have doomed him to the torture of imprisonment, have I not suffered the agonies of the damned as my atonement? Is he not far happier in his lonely cell, than I, stretched on the burning coals of remorse?—But suppose I am detected, *disgraced undone!*"

He paused and clenched his hands, till the nails cut into the shrinking flesh.

"I was not always a villian," he continued.—"I had a kind loving heart. I loved that boy, when I adopted him for my own. I loved him till I wronged him, and then I hated him for the very injuries I inflicted. I never intended to defraud. I never thought of *stealing.* I meant to return the money, but the woman whom God gave me as a curse, kept tempting me, by demanding means to satisfy her unsatiable desires. Step by step, I have been plunging deeper and deeper in sin and iniquity, till I must go down, down into the bottomless pit. I meant to stop after the ruin of Charles, but retrenchment would have excited suspicion. I was already lost beyond redemption. For on *crime*, the sun of the morning was banished from heaven. Oh! avenging Deity, can there be a deeper hell than that which burns in the abyss of a guilty, remorseless soul!"

While he thus held communion with his tortured, self-upbraiding spirit, Gabriella entered, and came and stood at his bedside.

"Leave me," cried he sternly. "Did I not forbid all intrusion?"

"Send me not from you, father, at a moment like this. Close not your heart to sympathy and affection, for you will have need of them to comfort and sustain. Oh! my father, if the whole world forsake you, I will cling to you—even in dishonor and shame, I will remember that I am your daughter still."

"Speak, and tell me what you mean!"—exclaimed he, grasping the bedpost with both his hands, a cold perspiration bedewing his forehead.

"Alas! alas!" she cried, wringing her hands, "I thought I was very calm—but I sink on the threshold of duty. I have heard words not intended for my ears—words which I came to repeat, but they die upon my lips. Father, the doom which has fallen on Charles Gray, hangs over you. They say you cannot escape it. Oh, how long have I seen its shadow coming!"

"They!" he cried. "Who dare to impeach *my* honor! *My* character is above reproach. You, who never doubted the innocence of Charles, are you sacrificious enough to suspect your own father of crime?"

"Oh! it is in vain to contend with the Almighty," cried Gabriella, sinking on her knees, and clasping her hands on her bosom. "His hand is upon you father, and you must submit. Just one year ago, in this very room, when I knelt at your feet in the agony of a breaking heart, by your words, your looks I discovered your secret. The evidence was as strong to me, as if the thunders of Heaven revealed it. Oh! I have greatly sinned in hiding it so long in my own soul. I ought never to have risen from your feet, till you promised to do justice to the innocent suffering in your stead. By righteous boldness, I might have arrested you in your dark path. Nay, my Father, tear not your hands from my clinging grasp. Turn not away in frantic passion. I love you still—in spite of the past and present—in view of the dreadful future—I love you still. You have been tempted; you have sinned; but though man condemn, God will forgive. Oh! my poor, poor father—resist no longer—confess your guilt before man and God. Humble yourself to dust and ashes at the foot of the cross, lie there till drenched in a Saviour's blood, die there pleading for mercy—but live no longer in sin and misery; tempt not the wrath of the Lamb of God."

Mr Campbell, who had at first writhed under her glance, and struggled to free himself from the slender hand that grasped his own, felt himself under an influence too mighty to resist. He gazed upon his young daughter, with her pale, beautiful face, lighted up with such a holy lustre, transformed as it were to an accusing angel, bearing in one hand the broken canons of the God he had defied, and pointing with the other to the blood stained mount where mercy sat enthroned. Even at that moment of agony and shame, he felt a sensation of relief that his crime was known; that there was no more necessity of struggling to conceal it; that the terrible battle between conscience and temptation was at an end.—He never thought of defying the charge those pale, pure, fearless lips had uttered; never thought of breathing one word of vindication, or in extenuation of his guilt. But he had sworn never to survive detection, and resolved to embrace death, rather than ignominy.

"Enough, enough, Gabriella," he cried, in a hollow, altered voice. "I yield to the fate I can no longer contend with. But leave me now! I would prepare myself to meet it as a man."

As he raised his hand, in the act of speaking, the pillow moved, and Gabriella caught a glimpse of a pistol beneath it. She remembered the vow he had made, not to survive detection, and divined the nature of the preparation to which he alluded. With a shriek, she snatched the pistol, and dashed it through the window to the ground, shivering the glass and scattering it like diamonds in the moonlight. It exploded as it fell, and at the same moment Gabriella, faint and sick, threw her arms round her father's neck and burst into tears.

"You will not put yourself beyond the reach of pardon!" she sobbed. "You will not inflict so awful a curse upon your child!"

"Oh, my God!" exclaimed the father folding his arms round his weeping daughter; "is there, can there be pardon for a wretch like me!"

Scalding tears gushed from his eyes, and rained on Gabriella's cheek. Long and bitterly he wept, and it seemed as if every tear softened the iron pressure of despair, girding his heart. The awful thought of self-murder melted away. He would surrender himself to the justice of man, he would bow before the vengeance of the Almighty. He deserved to suffer all that Omnipotence could inflict, or an immortal nature endure.

The morning found him nerved for the ordeal through which he was doomed to pass.—When he presented himself before his judges and made a full and voluntary confession of guilt, indignation for his crime was mitigated by the depth of his penitence, the greatness of his remorse. Even justice hesitated to crush the man, who laid his body beneath its chariot wheels, a willing victim. But the confession once made, the strength which had sustained him suddenly failed. A hot, purple flush dyed the deadly pallor of his cheek and brow—and, pressing his hand to his head, he fell back in a violent spasm. For hours he passed from paroxysm to paroxysm, such as attacks only the strong frame and wrestling spirit.—When they subsided he seemed weak as an infant, and the grave instead of the prison, seemed waiting to receive him. But, it is said that a strong will can make death itself its vassal.

Mr Campbell, who had always appeared to be a yielding man, only too easily swayed by the will of others, was resolved to put into execution one design. As a dying man he could claim exemption from the immediate execution of justice; but, before passing to the tribunal of the eternal judgement, he would drain to the dregs the cup of earthly humiliation.—He would die in prison. The same bed of straw on which Charles had so long groaned, should receive his failing limbs. Through the gloomy grates, which had barely admitted the faint sunbeams to the darkened eye of the young man, his guilty spirit should struggle upwards to the great Omniscient Judge.

It was in vain to oppose his determination, and as strength returned to him in a miraculous manner, even the physicians thought it best to yield to his wishes. He was placed in a carriage, with Gabriella by his side, who was resolved that *neither* imprisonment nor death should separate her from him. Mrs. Campbell at the first intimation of their disgrace, had sought refuge with some wealthy relatives, never dreaming that, like the most of woman kind, she had yielded herself to the delusions of the arch tempter, and then dragged her husband into transgressing.

They arrived at the prison when all the convicts were all separate in their solitary cells. Charles Gray raised his head as the heavy bolt was withdrawn, and the dark, sunken eye, in which the light of hope and joy had long been quenched, turned slowly and languidly towards the door. His graceful form was disfigured by the felon's dress and badge of shame, his luxuriant locks were all shorn, and his complexion pale and wan as the flower of a sunless soil. He caught a glimpse of a black, flowing robe, a pale, *fair*, sad face, such as had often in dreams illumined his dungeon's gloom—and he passed his hand over his eyes, believing himself the sport of an optical illusion. Again he looked, and beheld another well remembered figure, not firm and erect, as he had last seen it, but bowed, weak and tottering, with haggard features, and dim, death-like countenance. Mr Campbell staggered forward, and would have fallen had not Charles thrown his arms around him. He laid him gently on his pallet of straw, while Gabriella supported his head on her bosom.

"Charles," cried he, extending his trembling hand, "this bed of straw is mine—the grated dungeon is mine—the guilt, the ignominy are mine. I have dragged myself hither a dying man, to acknowledge my transgressions at your feet, and pray you to forgive me, in the name of a merciful Redeemer."

Charles bowed his head over the dying man and wept. No words could be so expressive as those silent tears. The penitent felt them to his heart's core.

"Oh! my son," he cried, "son of my adoption and early love! Do you indeed weep for me? Am I ever to be forgiven? Ah! if man can forgive, may not the great God have mercy? Go forth, Charles, go from this prison house to a world waiting to redress your wrongs. Go in the glory of martyrdom, and wear the crown of honor. You are young. Long years of happiness are in store for you—for you and Gabriella. But oh, my children, try not to curse my memory."

He paused, exhausted by the efforts he had made, and his heavy eyelids closed. He had accomplished the purpose for which he had exerted himself with superhuman strength, the energies of life subsided, and nature yielded without further struggle. His mind began to wander, his pulse to fail, and after a few hours of alternate delirium and stupor, his spirit passed away.

Charles Gray was restored to freedom and honor; the public anxious to make restitution for the unmerited sufferings he had endured, pressed upon his acceptance offices of emolument and distinction. The directors of the bank insisted upon paying him the year's salary he had lost in prison—and this he accepted as an act of justice; all other pecuniary gifts he declined, though offered in the most munificent manner.

It was long before Gabriella recovered from the terrible shock she had received. But it was her father's guilt she deplored more than its consequences, and believing that he died repentant, she bowed to the cross and endured the shame, in the spirit of her Divine Master. If sympathy and tenderness could enbalm a wounded heart, her's would have been healed. And it was healed. Life shared with Charles must be happy, for he was one of those sons of God not often linked with daughters of men. They were happier for their past sufferings, for they were better, and happiness is always commensurate with goodness.

The early days of their married life were passed in retirement, for Gabriella shrank from a world over which the memory of her father's guilt hung a darkening shadow, but her nature was too noble not to discard this morbid sentibility. She urged her husband to return to society, to rekindle the glorious ambition of his youth, and give to mankind the influence of his talents and his virtues.

So they returned to the Queen City of the West, rising in grace and magnificence on their Ohio's native stream. With her own mother Gabriella had no longer any association, for their paths too widely diverged—but the mother of Charles shared their home—her piety, the rainbow of the household, reminding them of the unfailing promise of God.

Though Charles Gray gained influence and honor, it was by the exercise of domestic and social virtues, rather than the splendor of his public acts. He never would accept any office of civil or political distinction, never allow himself to be made the idol of the populace. "He would not give to party what was meant for mankind."

And Gabriella walked by his side, in holy simplicity and godly sincerity, wearing no ornament, but that of a "meek and quiet spirit," no gem but the "pearl of great price"—that pearl which she had found under the ocean waves of a great sorrow.

Agricultural.

Farm Work for June.

The "leafy month of June" commences this year with vegetation further advanced than is the case in the average of seasons at this date. Pasture for cattle has come in early, the season was in every way favourable for getting in the spring crops, and the crops have generally as promising an appearance as could be desired. We have been better off in this respect than our fellow subjects in the British Islands. There, although vegetation ordinarily commences from one to two months earlier than in this country, we should judge from the newspaper reports that it has been this year very little, if any, in advance of us. Mr. Caird, in a late letter to the London *Times* said, that the unusual lateness of the season, and the extraordinary dearth of roots and fodder, were driving stock farmers to their wits' end for the maintenance of sheep, cattle and dairy stock. The cost to which they have been put for purchased food and corn, is quite unprecedented, and the quantity of corn thus consumed will undoubtedly enhance the price of bread, while the reduced condition of all kinds of live stock will limit the supply of meat, butter and cheese. An early spring would have been invaluable, but that hope was lost. Mr. Caird, in suggesting remedies, goes to recommend the use of nitrate of soda upon young grass or seeds, and all good meadows, as a means not only of increasing the produce greatly, but also of forwarding the growth a fortnight or three weeks. He buys the article at 13s. 6d. stg. per cwt. and uses it pretty largely at the rate of 2cwt. an acre. He also recommends the addition of 1 cwt of Peruvian Guano, or 2 cwt. of the best superphosphate of lime. He thinks that the application of these manures in such a season as the present has been in England cannot fail to be remunerative, and recommends that they should be applied early in the season and during damp weather.

The most serious exception to the favourable character of the season has been the injury to the fall wheat by the winter and spring frost. We believe that the amount of the injury has been somewhat exaggerated, and since the setting in of the growing weather the wheat fields have recovered wonderfully, so much so that some farmers who ploughed up their fields are now in some cases disposed to regret doing so. There is no doubt however, that the injury has been very great in some localities, and where there was evidently not plant enough upon the ground to make a crop, it was of course much better to plough it up and put in something else. This season in regard to the wheat crop, affords an illustration of a truth, which will become every year more apparent, viz: that the system of fallowing and sowing grain crops incessantly upon old heavy lands will not answer. Thorough drainage must be adopted, with a better rotation of cropping, embracing two or three years in grass, so as to give the land the porous, fibrous texture, somewhat similar to new land. Wheat on new lands this season, on dry loamy soils, has not suffered as it has on the frequently cropped, heavy lands.

Before the commencement of June the general spring sowing will have been almost fully completed. An occasional crop of oats may perhaps, however, be sown after the 1st of the month, on good, moist land, with some prospect of a crop. The grain would probably be light, but there would be a good growth of straw. Where from any cause there is not a sufficiency of meadow upon a farm, nothing can afford a much better substitute than a good growth of oats, cut in the unripe state, a little after flowering, and cured in the same manner as hay. Potatoes may be planted during the first week in June in good land, and produce a good yield, although perhaps they may not ripen so well, and may be more subject to the rot, than if planted earlier. The small, early ripening kinds of Indian Corn may also be planted from the 1st to the 10th of the month, and if put in upon fresh, well manured land, and carefully hoed and attended to afterwards, may in an ordinarily favourable season be depended upon for ripening in good time. Indian Corn is also an excellent crop to sow thickly for foddering purposes, either for soiling cattle, or to cure for winter use. Hungarian grass may be sown at any time during this month, and if well put in and no damaging frost occurs, will produce a large amount of good fodder. About 16 lbs. of seed is required to the acre. For sowing Swede Turnips, from the 1st to the 15th of this month is the proper time. They should be sown in drills, about 27 inches apart, upon well prepared land, the manure plowed in broadcast, or deposited in the drill; seed, one or two pounds per acre, and if drilled in with fine bone dust, or superphosphate of lime, they will be forwarded in growth, and will get more rapidly into the rough leaf and out of danger from the fly. The common Purple Top Swede is probably fully equal in every respect to any of the newer varieties, and those who can obtain sound and reliable seed of this sort need scarcely look any further. The Kohl Rabi is beginning to be looked upon as a very valuable field crop in England, and likely eventually to rival or supersede the turnip, especially since the latter has become so liable to a species of rot. The plants are raised in a seed bed and transplanted, like cabbages, two feet by one and a half apart, or they may be sown in drills and cultivated precisely in the same way as turnips. The Kohl Rabi is considered a harder bulb than the turnip, fully equal in its feeding qualities, quite as productive, and may be grown successfully on land that is not good enough for Swedes.

Mangel wurzels, carrots, &c., should be hoed and thinned out; red root or pigeon weed, yellow mustard, cockle and other troublesome weeds carefully pulled out of the wheat and other grain fields; potatoes, Indian corn, &c., gone through with the light plough or cultivator and the hand hoe; the fallows attended to, and the manure drawn out to them; and all the other work of the season properly attended to, so that nothing shall be behind hand at the end of the month when the time for hay-making approaches.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

☞ We are positively assured, says the Millbrook *Chronicle*, that the Hon. Sidney Smith will present himself to the electors of the Newcastle Division for election to the Legislative Council.

The Prairies of the Western States.

On our table this week, we find a neatly printed volume, entitled—"The Prairies of the Western States: their Advantages and Drawbacks"—by CHARLES LINDSEY. We will give an extract from the last letter—in the work, to give our readers an idea of the object of the writer:—

"In any comparison between Illinois and Canada; there is a single consideration which must decide the preference of all who make an intelligent choice; all who are guided by the evidence. I refer to the relative value of life in the two countries. In Upper Canada, the number of deaths per thousand of the population is 8; while in Illinois it is 13.6, per annum. The value of life, as those figures show, is nearly seventy per cent. less in Illinois than in Canada. These statistics, which are, in both cases, extracted from the official census, are decisive of the question of the relative healthiness of Canada and Illinois. No amount of sophistry can alter the fact. In previous letters I have shown the class of disease which, in Illinois, produce this relatively high mortality. They result chiefly from miasmatic influences, and appear in all the various shapes which miasmatic disease are known to assume. Ague with its terrible train of disorders—bilious fever, pneumonia, "winter fever," typhoid and numerous others—is the great scourge of Illinois. From the comparatively high rates of mortality, as compared with Canada, we may form some idea of the amount of sickness and suffering which afflict the population. Ague is a lingering, wasting disease; often recurring with great regularity, at a particular season of the year. From the number of cases in which it proves fatal—generally in its indirect action in inducing other diseases—we may conceive the amount of ill health eddered by the survivors. There are no reliable statistics to establish a decrease in the miasmatic disease which afflict the population of Illinois; but there is something like a general belief among the population that such decrease does take place a few years after the prairie had been broken up. At first the exposure of decayed vegetable matter to the rays of the sun produces disease; but in the course of some years there is reason to believe that the effect is to induce and improve condition of salubrity. But in any case, the first generation of emigrants must be sacrificed; and there is no reason to suppose that ague will ever entirely leave a country which it is impossible to drain. Nothing short of some general system of drainage can ever extirpate fever and ague from the flat prairies of Illinois. There are, at present, on the more extensive prairies, scarcely any outfalls by which the surface water could be carried off. There is, therefore, every reason to suppose that the great difference in the value of life in Canada and Illinois will long continue. The unsheltered prairies, on which there is frequently, though not always, a cooling breeze in summer, are comfortless to the last degree in winter. The storm blows over them unbroken by forest or tree, for miles and miles upon a stretch; the high winds add immensely to the sensation of cold; and so far as comfort is concerned a comparatively high temperature is as bad as a much greater degree of positive cold in sheltered woodland country. The wind finds out and penetrates every crevice in the dwelling houses; and often renders it difficult to keep up the temperature to the point of comfort. It produces a large crop of neuralgia in those exposed to it on the prairies. It sweeps the surface bare of snow, which it drifts into heaps; and thus locomotion is rendered exceedingly difficult. Sleighing is impossible, and wheeled carriages have to be dragged over the frozen or unfrozen ground, as the case may be, for the thaws are frequent. There is besides, I was told, a peculiar disease called the "prairie itch," which breaks out in blotches, the size of half dollars, on the palms of the hands and other exposed parts of the body. I met a person who had been attacked with it soon after his arrival on the rolling prairies, where it most generally appears; and he states that few new settlers escape it.

The uncertainty of the wheat crop, in Illinois, is so great as to set at defiance all calculations regarding it. Fanciful estimates of probable yield are easily enough made; but experience shows their utter worthlessness. The experience related to me by the Rev. Dr. Parker of Illinois farming, and given in a previous letter, is of itself conclusive on this point. The uncertainty of the wheat crop is far greater in Illinois than in Canada. The unbroken winds drift the snow, on the prairies; and expose the winter wheat to the frost. Frequent thaws occur during the winter; and the frost which follow do immense damage to the growing of wheat. It is this exposure of the crop, together with the frequent alternations of frosts and thaws that cause the Winter killing, which makes Winter wheat so precious a crop. In Canada, in a more northern latitude, the shelter of patches of wood which are found in connection with every farm, prevents the drifting of the snow to any great extent; and thaws occur with much less frequency. The wheat finds snow to be its mantle and surest protection. In Illinois, Spring wheat is sometimes difficult to get into the ground owing to the wetness of the weather in the Spring. But the uncertainty attending Winter wheat causes Spring wheat to be far more generally sown. In the northern part of the State the proportion of Winter wheat grown is very small. In the southern part of the State, more Winter, than Spring wheat is probably grown. Both winter and Spring wheat are attacked by the chinch bug; and insect unknown in Canada.

☞ We learn from the Montreal *Pilot* that on the 24th inst, a fire broke out in the cellar of a house in St. John Street, Quebec, caused by the throwing of firecrackers. Two houses were burned to the ground; and in their efforts to subdue the flames, three policemen perished.

SMUGGLED TALENTS.—A Scotch nobleman of no bright parts, chatting once with the Duchess of Devonshire, she asked how it happened that the Scots in general made a much better figure from home than in Scotland. "Oh," says he, "nothing is so easily accounted for; from the honor of the nation persons are stationed at every egress to see that none leave the country but men of abilities." "Then," answered she, "I suspect your lordship was smuggled."

New Advertisements.

Lost or Stolen—M. O. Bell.
List of Letters—Aurora.
List of Letters—Newmarket.

Train Time—Newmarket.

MOVING SOUTH.

Accommodation Train	- - -	8,32 a.m.
Mail Train	do., - - -	6,44 p.m.

MOVING NORTH.

Mail Train	do., - - -	9,10 a.m
Accommodation Train	- - -	5,55 p.m.

Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, - - - -	Mr. Jared Lloyd. " Seth Ashton.
Kettleby, - - - - -	" S. Shider.
Lloydtown, - - - - -	" J. J. Pearson.
Laskey, - - - - -	" Samuel Machell.
Nobleton, - - - - -	" C. Stokes.
Sharon, - - - - -	" J. Terry.
Holland Landing, - -	" J. McClure.
Queensville, - - - -	" Wm. Cane.
Keswick, - - - - -	" H. Moore.
Georgina and Sutton, -	" R. H. Evans.
Oakwood, - - - - -	" James Weir.
Pine Orchard, - - - -	" M. Willson.
Limonville, - - - -	" Wm. McKay.
Stouffville, - - - -	Dr. Freel.
Newland, - - - -	Mr. Hunter, P. M.
Uxbridge, - - - -	" Smith, P. M.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, June 8, 1860.

General Summary.

☞ We noticed, in our last issue, a new work just issued by Mr. David Willson, of Sharon. A few copies have been left at this office for sale: price 30cts. They can also be had of the publisher at Sharon.

☞ By a By-law adopted this week in the Counties' Council, the Village of Holland Landing has been incorporated. It now becomes necessary for the Township of East Gwillimbury to alter or abolish the Wards of that Municipality.

☞ To-morrow week the Kettleby Division S. of T., holds their annual Pic Nic in Mr. McArthur's Grove, near the Village. Tea served from 12 till 3 o'clock p.m., after which the assembly will be addressed by able speakers engaged for the occasion.

☞ Another letter appears to-day from Coroner Pyne on the Inquest affair. We must respectfully decline all further correspondence on the subject; as no new matter is now being brought out. The public can readily form an opinion of the whole subject, and render a verdict accordingly.

☞ Crystal Spring Lodge of Good Templars, purpose holding a grand Soiree, in the Grove of Charles Boyer, Esq., East Gwillimbury, on the 9th instant (to-morrow.) A Procession will be formed at the Hall, Lot No. 91, in the 4th Con, and proceed to the grove, where tea will be served.—Tickets—25cts; children under 12, half-price.

☞ A Pick Nick in aid of the W. M. Church building fund in North Gwillimbury, takes place on Snake Island, Lake Simcoe, on the 20th instant. Boats will be in readiness at Payson's Landing and at Bell Ewart to carry passengers to and from the Island. Tickets, including passage in boats, 50cts; children under 15 years, half-price. The Indian Choir will be present to enliven the proceedings.

☞ On the 3rd instant a violent tornado passed over some portions of Illinois and Iowa, U. S. Many lives were lost and hundreds of people badly injured. Buildings and property were destroyed in a similar manner to which we referred as having been the case in Whitchurch last week. At Alton, Illinois, upwards of $100,000 worth of property was destroyed. It is said the storm traversed a distance of ninety miles in Iowa, and seventy miles in Illinois.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday last a laboring man named Alexander Marshall, whilst assisting to raise a heavy piece of timber, to load a car on the Northern R. R., about one a half miles south of Bradford, was struck on the head by a piece of lumber fastened to the windlass,—and on being removed to his house, only lived a few hours. He died from compression of the brain. Coroner Pyne being summoned by the Peace Officer held an inquest on the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as above stated.

☞ We understand that Mr. McGann, of Toronto, purposes giving an exhibition of his deaf-mute pupils in Newmarket during the present month. He gave an exhibition, some time ago, in St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to a large audience, which was well received. We are glad Mr. McGann has decided on visiting the interior of the county, as many people are entirely *ignorant* of his school, or the objects in view. True, those who take an interest in Municipal matters may have observed the action taken by the Counties' Council, and the interest manifested by the late lamented Warden; but beyond this, little is known. We are pleased, therefore, that an opportunity is about to be offered of eyewitnessing.

☞ In a speech before the Counties' Council on Monday last, in opening the proceedings, the Warden stated these Counties had paid "over $93,000 for the maintenance of prisoners which should have been borne by the city." And in the face of this, we have the fact that through the influence of Toronto the bill for separating the city from the County for Judicial purposes was vetoed. Under these circumstances who would not be in favor of a division of this County? The proportion paid by North York of the $93,000 would build and nearly complete the furnishings of the new County Buildings required: but we still have the evil of paying jurymen for doing city business, with all the necessary expences attending the holding of Courts. It takes a long time to induce the public to consent to a change; but a few more such statements as the above, will open their eyes, we fancy,—and lead to united action. There is also a new demand of $12,000 for work upon the Esplanade, "that was thought," says the Warden, "to be of comparatively little value." Of this amount North York will probably be called upon to contribute about $2,000. This is the way we are taxed for the benefit of the frontier; but we never see a dollar expended in this northern country of the thousands collected. A petition gets in occasionally, asking for aid upon the Town Line Road, for instance: "O! we have determined" says our dignified Council, "not to expend funds upon roads" upon "principle." Yes, and upon "principle" they are drawing upon our resources continually; and the people are quietly submitting. —We look for a change shortly.

Sharon Feast.

The above feast, in connection with the "Children of Peace," took place on Saturday, and was largely attended—upwards of 500 sat down to dine. A sermon was preached in the morning at 11 o'clock, by David Willson, in the temple—the religious services occupying about two hours. The assembly then returned to the meeting house in procession—preceded by the standard-bearers and the Sharon Brass Band. After the refreshments had been served, the Band played a number of stirring airs, and the assembly dispersed. The attendance at these feasts, grows larger every year.

Mr. Mosley on the Griddle.

This is a great country; and Wm. Mosley, Esq., *one* of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for this great County in the aforesaid great country, would fain make the public believe, through the columns of the Aurora thunderer, that he is the greatest Justice in this great country. No wonderer he thinks himself the best qualified to occupy the chair, when he undertakes to defend the acts of the "family compact" at Aurora. In making our comments upon this occasion, we desire the public to bear two thoughts in mind. First—Mr. Mosley is a Justice of the Peace, and as such, both in his acts and writings should set a pattern of law, dignity, respect and order.—Secondly, that himself and those who act and counsel with him, have only held office about one year. Having premised this much, let us examine the would-be gentleman's language towards us in his last billious effervescence epistle. He commences by saying he does not consider it "worth while, writing to the sapheud of the *Era*;" and then referring to our last comments, says we were "foaming with rage while writing the absurb tobacco juice epistle of trash and filth." This is the language of a Justice of the Peace in the year grace 1860. However on referring to the article in question the only *trash and filth* we can discover is to be found in the quotations from Mr. Mosley's former letter, which were *filthy* and *trashy* enough, in all conscience.—But it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Mosley did not perceive from whence the objectionable part of our article emanated—so many hands take part in the concoction and remoddeling of his epistles, that on their reappearance he is ashamed of his acknowledged "bantling."

Mr. Mosley next asks us what we mean by the word "conclave." What! a Justice of the Peace—a fragment of the compact—a dispenser of law—one of our aristocracy, in this great country—ask for the meaning of the word "conclave?" But the fun of the question appears in the next sentence following, where he says we must be "either ignorant or, man." If "ignorant," why ask; if "mad," why answer such "filthy tobacco justice epistles?" No, no, Mr. Mosley, you give the lie to your statement by your very acts!—Desiring however to be as obliging as possible, particularly to our patrons, we will enlighten the gentleman by defining the word "conclave" to mean, as Walker says—"a close assembly;" but to be more clearly understood —"the family compact black list J. P.'s in Machell-town." In future we cannot undertake to give Mr. Mosley the definition of every simple word made use of: he must expend the price of a few bricks in books—and first of all he will find Webster's or Walker's Dictionary very useful as the neuclus to his library.

From a casual remark we made in a former article, about "importing emigrants," merely to show the absurdity of dragging in foreign matter, as Mr. Mosley had been telling the public that he had "patronized" us, he appears to have worked himself up into a terrible ferment, but finally settles down by saying—

"I am not aware that I contributed anything towards the importation of Mr. Jackson or his parents from the ould country."

Lest the thought that Mr. Mosley had contributed something for our benefit—(he is a very generous man, by the way, at least he would fain make the public believe so,)—should overbalance his equilibrium, we will take this opportunity of informing him that Mr. Jackson and his parents are *natives* of *this* great country called Canada; and although not belonging to that class of community denominated "aristocracy," or possessed of so much of this world's goods as some other people, yet we can pay our *honest* debts, and that is more than some of our traducers can say. Mr. Mosley has taken it upon himself to speak for the whole "compact," and if he likes to indulge in personalities, we will dose him and his friends to their hearts content.

Mr. Mosley denies soliciting patronage for the late Aurora *Sun*, along with its celebrated editor in Newmarket. We again assert the statement, that he did so, by asking parties in this village to subscribe for that paper. It is quite unnecessary to mention names or drag other people into this controversy, and we therefore refrain.

We perhaps were in error in stating that revelations would be made that would "astonish even the perpetrators themselves." Hardened sinners become impervious to shame; but we are satisfied that the public have been astonished at the conduct of some of the J. P.'s at Aurora—men professing to be the guardian of the public weal. Lest Mr. Mosley's memory is treacherous, we will remind him of a few cases: The first is the case of Hoils *vs.* Ransom. The acting constable on this occasion asserts that "before hearing the case for the prosecution, called upon Mrs. Ransom instead of Mr. Ransom, *for their defence*." A most unheard of procedure,—and were only relieved in their dilemma by Dr Philips, who happened to drop in to hear the case.

The next was the case of Culverwell *vs.* Hannan—the information having neither date, place, County or Province. Is this the way these celebrated J. P.'s do their business?

Then there was the celebrated "sugar" case, in which Mrs. Ransom was humbugged in trying to serve a notice of appeal. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Mosley took anything but a gentlemanly part—being afraid of his "brother" magistrate to do his duty as an officer or neighbor—leaving a woman to perform the work he should himself undertaken. Besides in the "sugar" case above given, when the party was charged with selling at *short weight*, the Bench never examined the weights or even had them produced in court; and yet attempted to inflict a fine of $8 upon the unoffending parties. Is such conduct as this not enough to "astonish even the perpetrators themselves" when reflecting upon it? Look, too, at their actions in trying to have a constable dismissed, because, forsooth, he was not of the same political stripe! "He is a main man," shouted frantically one of these lovers of law and justice,—and hence he must not be in office,—"he is too intelligent." The chairman of the Board was "astonished," if the "perpetrators" were not. We might also refer to the case of fining Mr. Coryell, and a man residing out in Whitchurch for throwing down a fence. In the latter case, as also that of Mr. Ranson for selling short weight; both parties gave notice of appeal, or intimated they would do so, and the Magistrates withdrew the prosecutions. Such conduct is abominable, let Mr. Mosley or any of his confreers dispute it if they can.

There are a few other cases to which we might refer, such as the celebrated "liquor trial" of Mr. Ransom, after their removal over the street; and also of a Magistrate on the Bench leaving his place and going out of the Court Room to "hunt up evidence," which we will be prepared to remind Mr. Mosley of on another occasion; and all of these cases have transpired within the brief period of about one year. Will these "revelations" satisfy the cravings of Mr. Mosley, or does he desire still further evidence?

Correspondence.

☞ We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Dr. Pyne's Reply.

To the Editor of the New Era.

SIR—Another letter having appeared from the "friend of the deceased of thirty years standing," I am obliged to trespass again upon your space, and to request insertion for the following remarks:

He accuses me in the last letter of having written to you a rather jesuitical epistle.—Now the common acceptation of the term jesuitical when applied to what a man either says, does, or writes, conveys the *impression* that he has either written, said, or done something in a concealed, treacherous, and cowardly manner, and with a mental reservation which he makes use of as a *salvo* to his conscience when he feels in his heart that he has done, said, or written something which was untrue, and calculated to deceive. This at least is my idea of what is meant by accusing a man of jesuitical acts in any way; I am perfectly willing by this standard to measure *his* actions with *mine*, and the issue will, I think, clearly establish the fact that his conduct in this whole transaction will more closely assimilate with the acts, sayings, and doings ascribed to the disciples of Loyola than mine can possibly be said to do.

He writes over an anonymous signature—I write over my own.

He indites a falsehood—I detect and expose it—and all his inuendos being anonymous and untruthful, partizan and underhand and being calculated by a job to waste the public money by putting it into the pocket of a favorite, are essentially jesuitical, and all this time under the guise of being a friend of the public denying his indentity, and leaving no one responsible for what he either says or does, are also jesuitical acts, and just the kind of acts the public has always ascribed to the "two faced man of Aurora" as he is called; surely the friend of the deceased of "thirty years standing" hit upon the wrong word when the term "jesuitical" unfortunately suggested itself to him as applicable to my letter. A word more completely descriptive of his whole action in this business could not be devised.

He next says a sense of duty "prompted him to write." If acting under a real sense of duty, he had written honestly, and understandingly, upon the subject, I could respect him—but no real sense of duty, could prompt him to write a falsehood, no real sense of duty could prompt him to denounce a public officer, for obeying the law, exactly as it is obeyed by all men filling the same office, no real sense of duty could continue to prompt him to write after this was fully explained to him, and when he knew that I could not legally act, in any way but the way in which I did act. No sir, no sense of duty could prompt him to write and persevere in attempting to deceive and cajole the public under such a pretense, when he well knew, I had no other course open to me but the one I followed, a sense of disappointment, a sense of defeat, a sense of ridicule, and a sense of blame, impelled him to this unworthy course—let us have no more humbug of the pretence of a sense of duty, actuating the "double faced man of Aurora," let him for once throw aside his "jesuitical" (I thank him for that word) course, and acknowledge that I have honestly and truly explained his real motives. I can easily understand that thirty years ago it is not improbable that letters like this old gents would be tremendously damaging, but nowadays he will find himself mistaken if he expects such puny missives will pass for more than they are worth.

Now let us see what he has attempted to lay down for the guidance of the people, in judging of the conduct of public officials, when they have the courage to refuse to be made the tools of such men as he is. If the official does his duty according to law, he is guilty of "assurance;" If he refuses to be displaced for a favorite—he is guilty of "want of self-respect." If he exposes a lie—he is "jesuitical;" if he shows the fallacy of his accusers, being actuated by any but unworthy motives, —he is "unscrupulous;" If he takes the trouble of making his expositions of their jobs thoroughly intelligible—he is a writer of columns of "bluster;" "he is milky watery"—"skimmy milky literary," &c., &c., and if he resolves not to let any of their false accusations pass without exposure on every point, why then he is "wordy," "officious" and not over "scrupulous." These are the terms applied to a man for courteously, modestly and legally refusing to allow himself to be made the tool of a clique, these are the terms applied to a man preferring to be the servant of the whole body of the public, to being the slave of a selfish faction—this faction disappointed at not being permitted to perpetrate a job—make common cause in abusing an honest servant of the public. This has been too long the plan—this has been too long the system, and this I regret to say has been too long successful, and it is time for every patriotic and honest official to emancipate himself from the tyranny of such a system, and by courageously refusing to permit the public to be gulled by falsehood, by turning resolutely on his defamers, to stick to them until they are thoroughly defeated and exposed; and I am happy to say I believe that the enlightened and honest public will invariably, in the end, sympathise with the man who has spared no pains in vindicating himself and supplying them with the true facts of the case.

Having on this subject so long trespassed on public attention, I trust I shall be excused for being determined to leave no portion of this unnecessary and useless attack upon me, unanswered, and as answering is necessarily a more tedious process, than wantonly accusing, I hope the public will agree with me in seeing, I could not satisfy the exigencies of this case, without taking the pains to do it at full length, and I also believe if this system was put into practice, whenever an honest man is unworthily and factiously attacked, and attempts are made to injure him in public estimation, by untruthful and unscrupulous assertions (under the pretence of a sense of duty) that character integrity and capability would at length become the rule, and not the exception in the conduct of our public men; and at all events it would have the effect of thoroughly enlightening the public mind by making it acquainted with the real facts of the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servant,
THOMAS PYNE.

Newmarket, May 30th, 1860.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Nova-Scotian.

FARTHER POINT, June 4.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* passed Farther point at four o'clock this morning with 41 cabin and 263 steerage passengers.

The *North Briton* arrived at Queenstown on the 23rd ult., at ten o'clock, p.m.

The steamer leaving on the 30th calls at Derry.

The *Nova Scotian* came through the Straits, and met much ice and foggy weather.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May, 23.—Breadstuffs generally dull; weather fine and favorable for crops. Flour in fair demand at rather advanced prices. Western Canal 21s a 25s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s a 29s. Wheat—A moderate business and full prices maintained. White 12s a 12s 6d per 100 lbs; red 9s 3d a 11s. Corn—Scarcely any business doing with a decline of 6d. White 36s a 37s 6d; yellow 35s a 35s 6d; mixed 34s 6d. Sugar market inactive; 51,000 bags Paisiba sold at 23s 9d. Ashes—Little change; pots 29s; pearls 33s.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 21st there was an unusual excitement and crowded attendance on account of threatened hostilities to the bill repealing the paper duty. Earl Granville moved the second reading of the bill, and explained that there would be ample resources in the Exchequer to meet the *loss* of the duty. He appealed to the House not to set an objectionable precedent by throwing out a Money Bill which had received the deliberate sanction of the House of Commons. Lord Lyndhurst admitted that the House of Lords had *no right* to amend or originate any Money Bill, but asserted that their *right* to reject such bills had never been disputed. If they had not, what was the use of sending such bills up to *them*. He cited cases showing that the Lords had rejected similar bills, and as he regarded it expedient at the present juncture to sacrifice a million and a half of *revenue*, he should support the contemplated amendment.

Lord Monteagle said that the high authority of Lord Lyndhurst had completely disposed of the question of the power of the Lords to *reject* the bill, and after attacking Gladstone's financial scheme, he moved his amendment, viz: That the bill be read a second time that day six *months*.

Lord Cranworth whilst admitting the privileges of the House of Lords was of opinion that an unprecedented exercise of them would involve them in serious difficulties. He asserted that the precedents cited by Lord Lyndhurst did not apply to the present case. He called upon the House not to impair its legitimate influence by interfering with the other House of Parliament.

Lord Chelmsford was of opinion that the constitutional privileges of the Lords had been satisfactorily settled by the statements of Lord Lyndhurst, with which he fully concurred.

Lord Derby spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and said he was glad that the opposition originated with a supporter of the Government, because he had no desire to overthrow the Ministry. On the contrary his object was to relieve them from their embarrassing position with respect to the future finances of the country. He attacked Gladstone's budget, and asserted that although he was not opposed to repeal of the paper duty, that was not a fitting time to effect that repeal.

The House then divided, and the amendment was carried, 193 against 101—majority against the Government 89.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Lord John Russell said that instructions were issued in 1819 in reference to the protection by the British flag to refugees and others on the coast of Naples and Cicily, would be acted upon now in the insurrection of Sicily.—Protection would be afforded to political refugees from any country, but not to persons accused of criminal offences, or escaping from the sentence of a court of law. His lordship also stated that he was unable to give any information as to the light in which the Sicilian insurrection was regarded by the Great Powers, but he did not find that any Power intended to take any steps against it.

May 21.—In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said he intended on the 24th to move for a committee to examine the journals of the House of Lords, for a precedent in reference to the course their Lordships had taken upon the bill respecting paper duty. At the same time he was anxious it should be understood that the Government had no desire to take any step calculated to place the two Houses in a state of hostility.

The newspapers were warmly discussing the action of the Lords on the Paper Duty Bill.—The liberal journals were generally incensed at the responsibility which the Lords had assumed, and some of them were calling upon ministers to appeal to the House of Commons and to the country.

The *Times* says there will be neither a parliamentary collision nor a popular insurrection. The only result is that the *Lords*, availing themselves of a capital opportunity, have vindicated privilege and established a right which it hopes they will be discreet enough to refrain from using, except upon some equally proper occasion.

The *Post* says the majority comprised so many supporters of the Government, as to take from the vote all suspicion of mere party move. The *Post* understands the Cabinet will accept the decision and retain the tax as it at present exists.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

When the *Arabia* left Queenstown, the latest news from Sicily represented by the Neapolitan Government as official, proclaimed that Garibaldi's forces had been attacked by the Royal troops near Ca'alafino and totally routed, leaving a great number killed and wounded behind.

Subsequent dispatches give quite a different aspect to the state of affairs.

A telegram from Naples, dated 20th, announces that the Neapolitan army had been totally defeated near Palermo by soldiers of Garibaldi.

The *Times* says if this is true, Sicily is lost to the House of Bourbon.

The progress of affairs is shown in the following telegrams:

PALERMO, 18th—The Neapolitan troops have abandoned the provinces of Palermo and Trapani, and have been relieved within the towns.

Great discord prevails at Palermo. 30,000 insurgents have joined the Garibaldians.—Ditches are being dug around Palermo to defend the city. The provinces are in full insurrection.

PALERMO, 20th—On the 16th, Garibaldi put to flight the Neapolitan troops at Catalafino.—His troops were entrenched in a semi-circle round Palermo.

NAPLES, 20th—The Neapolitan troops were repulsed in the combats of the 15th and 16th. The position of Monoralo which commands Palermo, has been invested by Garibaldi.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo.

The proclamation of General Lanza, concerning an amnesty and the vice-royalty has had no effect. Popular manifestations are taking place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by Royal troops, and a rumor is current that part of Palermo is in the hands of the population.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says, that both the Courts of Naples and Rome are compelled to admit that the telegraph from Naples of the 18th was false, and that Garibaldi beat the King's troops at Catalafino, and drove them back into Palermo.

Six patroit priests had been arrested in Palermo. In contradition to the above despatches we have the following official telegraph:—Naples, May 20th.—No other encounter has taken place between the Royal troops and Garibaldian's. Two strong columns are pursuing remnants of dispersed Garibaldians.—The inhabitants remain tranquil. The order and valor of the troops are beyond all praise.

Vienna letters state that three Austrian men-of-war have been sent to Naples, and it was said they would bring away the King in case of a revolution in the Capitol.

A telegram dated Rome, May 20, announces that sixty Pontifical gens d'armes had encountered 830 Garibaldians on the 19th, near Montefrascona, a severe conflict ensued, in which the Garibaldians had six killed, among whom was the brother of Orsini, and 25 wounded.—Gens d'armies had three killed. The Band was dispersed and driven back in Tuscany.

The Neapolitan Government in a despatch received at Turin holds the Sardinian government *responsible for* the operations of Garibaldi in Sicily.

The receipt of this despatch had given rise to a report that diplomatic relations between Sardinia and Naples had been suspended.

A message from Palermo of the 20th gives the rumor that Garibaldi had obtained a decided *victory* at Montreale. Rumors are also current at Turin that the 17th regiment of Neapolitans was completely beaten by Garibaldi, while the 7th was compelled to lay down its arms.—It is confirmed that the 6th regiment refused to fire on the insurgents.

A popular demonstration in support of Garibaldi and the Sicilian movement was held at St. Martin's Hall, London, on the 22nd. The Hall was crowded and great enthusiasm manifested.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that in the Legislatif body a project of law relative to sugar and coffee was agreed to by a vote of 233 to 3.

The effective force of the French army will be increased by 100,000 men, in consequence of the *incorporation* into it of the conscripts of 1859.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Napoleon related to the conclusion of the treaty between France and Russia on the Eastern question, and that this treaty was signed on the 19th.

An important pamphlet was to appear in Paris in a day or two, which may be regarded as an exposition of the views of the Hungarian leaders on the present movement against Austria. They declare that any reconciliation with the House of Hapsburg is impossible. Hungary henceforth must *form a free*, self-governed and independent state.

Flour and wheat in Paris were slightly easier, although concessions were with difficulty obtained, owing to lightness of stock.

The group of Isles on the French coast, opposite and within an hour's sail of Jersey, were to be strongly fortified, and rendered capable of sheltering a fleet, which might be kept ready for any emergency.

Duke De Grammont arrived in Paris from Rome.

A despatch of a French naval force to the Adriatic was spoken of.

Bourse firmer, rates advanced to 69 20.

ITALY.

The Treaty of Zurich has been approved of by the Sardinian Chambers by 215 against 16.

The report of the committee on the cession of Savoy and Nice, concludes by proposing its approbation by the Chambers.

It is stated that counter orders for the French troops to remain at Rome is owing to Garibaldi's success.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russian troops in the southern provinces are said to have been placed on a war footing. They comprised three distinct corps, and were about to be reinforced by three divisions of reserve. The Cossacks of the Black Sea, numbering 18,000 men, have been ordered to march.

The agents of the Austrian Government in the Principalities had obtained certain information that there was no concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth.

The Turkish Government was said to be taking measures which denoted serious apprehensions, and was garrisoning the sea-ports, which had never been done before.

The inhabitants of Montenegro were all prepared to take up arms to support the general revolt against the Turks.

The Porte questions the competence of the Powers to institute the enquiry proposed by Russia.

INDIA.

The only political news has reference to the new financial schemes which were being extensively canvassed.

CHINA.

Private telegrams of 14th April, reached England conveying the important intellegence that the ultidatum of England and France had been rejected, and that a blockade of all the northern ports, with the exception of Shanghae had consequently been established.

The whole army would be ready to move about the 15th April.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money had become slack, particularly at the Bank of England, and an impression prevailed that a reduction in the rate of discount might consequently take place on the 24th ult. The funds had been dull and without material alteration on the 22nd, notwithstanding the ministerial defeat.

Consols were firmer and an advance took place though closing prices were 94½ a 94¾ for money, and 94¾ a 95 for account. The rate of discount in the open market ranged from 4¼ to 4½ per cent.

Four members of the Stock Exchange hand been suspended from admission, on account of their having acted as brokers for Pollinger the defaulting cashier.

County Courts.

The following is a copy of an act of last Session, entitled an Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the County Courts:

I. The several County Courts in Upper Canada shall have jurisdiction and hold plea in actions of ejectment, for the recovery of corporal hereditaments, (where the yearly value of the premises, or the rent payable in respect thereof, does not exceed two hundred dollars) in the following cases, namely:

1. Where the term and interest of the tenant of any such corporeal hereditaments shall have expired, or been determined by the landlord or the tenant, by a legal notice to quit.

2. Where the rent of any such corporeal hereditament shall be sixty days in arrear, and the landlord shall have right by law to re-enter for non-payment thereof.

II. The fifteenth chapter of the consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada and this Act shall be read as one Act, as if the provisions of this Act had been incorporated with the said chapter fifteen.

III. The provisions of the Act, chapter twenty-seven, of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada shall so far as applicable, extend and apply to actions and proceedings under this Act, and to the said County Courts, in reference to such actions and proceedings.

IV. The several County Courts in the exercise of the jurisdiction given by this Act, shall have and exercise the same powers as belong to, and may be exercised by the Superior Courts of Common Law, in and in respect to actions of ejectment.

V. The Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law, acting under the three hundred and thirty-ninth Section of "The Common Law Procedure Act," may alter the mode of procedure prescribed by the said Act, chapter twenty-seven, so far as relates to actions of ejectment in the County Courts under this Act.

VI. The term "landlord" as used in this Act, shall be understood to mean the person entitled to the immediate reversion of the lands, or if the property to be holden in joint tenancy, co-parcenary or tenancy in common shall be understood to mean any one of the person entitled to such a reversion.

The Legislation of 1860.

The subjoined statement in tabular form of the sessional work of 1860, will be found useful for future reference. It is, at the same, a curious compilation, and will repay examination.

Subjects.	Introduced.	Passed.
Agriculture,	7	4
Trade and Navigation,	44	24
Railroads and Telegraphs,	15	11
Roads and Bridges,	10	8
Other Works,	9	5
Civil and Political,	29	9
Judicial,	24	8
Education,	14	11
Religious Institutions,	4	2
Hospitals, Asylums,	4	4
Municipalities,	31	21
Territorial,	52	25
Government, Legislature,	6	3
Officers, Offices, Buildings Public,	7	1
Immigration, Emmigration,	0	0
Militia, Police,	2	0
Statutes, Bills,	4	2
Professions, &c.,	17	9
Financial,	27	17
Miscellaneous,	29	11

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bills introduced	53
do passed by Council	42
do sanctioned by Legislative Assembly and passed into law	25
do passed by Council and not sanctioned by Legislative Assembly.	16
Reserved for the Queen's sanction	1

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Bills introduced	230
do passed by Legislative Assembly	137
do sanctioned by Legislative Council and passed into law	128
do passed by Legislative Assembly and not sanctioned by Council	9
do introduced by Legislative Council	53
do do do Assembly	230
Total introduced	283
Passed into law, Legislative Council	25
do do do Assembly	137
Total passed into law	153

Members of both Houses who have introduced Bills in 1860:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—UPPER CANADA.

	Introduced.	Passed into Law.
Hon. Mr. Alexander	3	1
" " Allan	6	3
" " Boulton	1	1
" " Campbell	5	2
" " Christie	1	1
" " DeBlaquiere	3	1
" " Ferrier	1	1
" " McDonald	1	0
" " Morris	1	0
" " Patton	8	3
" " Prince	5	3
" " Simpson	1	0
" " Vankoughnet	8	6
	44	22
By Counc's from L.C.	9	3
Total, Legislative C.	53	25

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Aikins	1	0
" Bell	2	1
" Benjamin	2	0
" Biggar	1	0
" Buchanan	4	3
" Burton	1	1
" M Cameron	5	1
" J Cameron	3	1
" Carling	3	1
" Cayley	3	2
" Clarke	2	0
" Connor	2	1
" Daly	2	0
" Ferguson	1	0
" Foley	4	2
" Gould	1	0
" Gowan	4	1
" Holmes	2	1
" Loux	1	1
" Mattice	1	1
" Mowat	5	1
" Macbeth	1	1
" J. A. Macdonald	10	10
" J. S. Macdonald	1	1
" MacLeod	1	1
" McCann	1	1
" McDonald, A. P.	3	1
" McKellar	2	0
" McDougall	2	1
" McMicken	4	0
" Notman	3	3
" Patrick	2	1
" Playfair	1	1
" Powell, W.	1	1
" Powel, W. F.	5	2
" Roblin	1	0
" R. W. Scott	2	1
" W. Scott	1	1
" Sherwood	1	0
" Simpson	2	2
" Sidney Smith	3	2
" Stirton	2	2
" Walbridge	1	0
" Wright	1	0
" Wilson	4	1
	105	51
By members for L. C.	125	77
Total Legisl're As'mbly	230	128
do do Council	53	25
Total	283	153

Divisions of Bills passed into Law.

Affecting the whole Province	33
do Upper Cadada	17
do Lower Canada	10
do Private and Local do	51
do do Upper Canada	42
	153

The *Legislation of the Province* for 1860 is based upon 80 bills introduced by 33 members from Lower Canada, and 73 bills introduced by 42 members from Upper Canada.

Of the 16 bills passed by the Legislative Council and not agreed to by Legislative Assembly, 12 affected Upper Canada, 3 Lower Canada, and 1 the whole Province.

Of the 9 bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and not agreed to by the Legislative Council, 6 affected Upper Canada, 2 Lower Canada, and one the officers in the public departments.—*Leader.*

Entertainment on the Queen's Birth Day, at Newmarket.

On the evening of the 24th May last, the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, the Rev. C. Wardy, Pastor of Newmarket, gave to the people an *entertainment* truly *extraordinary*, as it had been announced.

A sacred drama—FABIOLA—in five acts, compiled by the Rev. F. Lewis, of St. Michael's Cathedral in Toronto, from a novel of Cardinal Wiseman, was performed by a select party of youths, with an ability uncommon to persons of their age and education; the same rev. gentleman having previously delivered a Lecture on the *Dramatic Art*, as an introduction to the drama: and the distinguished members of the Choir of St Michael's Cathedral, performed one of the choicest concerts ever heard in this part of the country, playing between the lecture and the acts of the drama fourteen of the best pieces of sacred music.

The pieces most admired in the concert were the *Regina Cœli*, the *Veni Creator*, and the *Magnificat*; in which the powerful *soprano* of Miss E. Gunn, the sweet *tenore* of Mr Hudson, and the imposing *basso* of Mr O'Keefe, displayed with wonderful *elans*, and well combined with the *choruses* performed by Miss A. Gunn, Miss Grant, Miss Wall, and Messrs. Grant, Davidson, and McCluskey, produced a most brilliant effect. The Rev. Mr Laurent directed the choir with his usual skill; and the accompaniment was performed on the melodeon with a rare exactness and taste by Mr Lubinsky, organist of St Mary's in Toronto, a Pole artist of uncommon talent, worthy of the patronage of al lovers of the rapturing art of music.

The actors of the drama are all natives of Thornhill. They had been trained to the performance by the Rev. F. Lewis, when he was Pastor of that place; and they were now for this occasion kindly conveyed up to Newmarket by Mr. Edward Seager, Esq., four sons of whom were of the party of the young *dilettanti*. Miss Sara and Miss Jane Gentlemen, two sisters, acted the two most prominent parts in the drama, the former that of St Agnes, a Virgin and Martyr, and the latter that of Fabiola, a Roman lady, previously a heathen, and then converted to Christianity. Their action was so natural, their delivery so consonant to the subject, and their tone so well conveying the affections proper of the characters they represented, that one would have supposed them to be, not poor little girls just coming out of our common schools, but consummate artists. Accordingly they were greatly applauded. Miss Catharine Collins acted, and very ably too, the part of Syra, a Christian slave, who greatly contributed by her discussions and good examples to convert to Christianity lady Fabiola. Another little girl, Miss E. Magner, represented most beautifully another very remarkable character of the play, that of St Cecilia, a blind girl, Virgin and Martyr. She was also very much applauded.—Masters Edward Seager and Thomas Seager deserved also great praise for the ability with which the former acted the part of Flavius the suitor and then accuser of Agnes, and the latter that of Tertullus, prefect of Rome.

The Lecture of Father Lewis was listened to with great attention. He said his object in exhibiting this performance before the public was, to entice, by this little attempt, both the youths and the community in general to esteem, to love, and earnestly to cultivate the Dramatic Art—"in my opinion, said he, the most sublime, the most delightful and most useful of the fine Arts." He then explained what the Dramatic Arts is: *viz*: "the art of representing with truthfulness and strikingly the history of man;" and afterwards he proceeded to prove how commendable this art is, showing 1st., "that it leads such as cultivate it to exert the most noble faculties of man—meditation, reflexion, reasoning, abstraction, knowledge, and control of oneself; 2nd, that it is, as it were, the thermometer of civilization in nations and of refinement in individuals."

Towards the conclusion of the Lecture, the rev. gentleman made the following remarks:

"I must now give some explanation, due to the sacred character I am invested with, and to the place and circumstances where I am speaking. When I extol so high, and so warmly recommend the dramatic art, as an element of civilization and a means of moral and intellectual influence over men, you must not think that I do so indiscriminately as to the mode in which this art may be practiced, or to the use or end to which it may be turned. No, I am aware that corrupt moral principles, errors, and prejudices, are insinuated, and disorderly social passions aroused by the great part of the representations prepared for the multitudes who crowd the theatres. I know that there the rules of decency are not always very strictly observed. I am likewise very well aware that, chiefly in England, owing, I think, to the aristocratic turn of its better classes, very few among those who devote themselves to the public stage, especially the female portion, have any respectability, be they ever so gifted as to dramatic performances. Hence, I have noticed, and I have always deplored it, that, among the English, to speak of dramatic artists, is to mean something very low and degraded. But this is to be attributed to to the lack of perfection with which this art is still practiced in that *traditional island*; and this is just the defect which must be banished, in order that the dramatic art be in fact the commendable and useful thing I have maintained it to be. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the abuses which, through human frailty or malice, have crept into the dramatic art, as it is generally the case with every good thing, those abuses must be taken out of the way. Decency and modesty must be observed in the speech, in the attire, in the action of a drama, be it serious as a tragedy, or sprightly as a comedy and a farce. That subjects are to be chosen truly sublime in sentiments, truly moral in principles, exactly true in maxims, thoroughly instructive in every respect. And instead of heathen fables, illusive fancies borrowed from utopistical exaggerations of fatal passions, drawn out of the filthy bottom of corrupt hearts, the beautiful pages of the sacred book, the rapturous scenes of real Christian virtue and heroism, the achievements of stern manhood, ought to be displayed on the stage to the attracted crowds, and expressed by the dramatic artists. Oh! how noble, how delightful, how useful would this art then prove!"

After the performance of the drama, several pupils of the separate school of Newmarket recited some pieces with such taste and grace as to do honor to Miss O'Leary their teacher who trained them. Before the drama, a prologue to it was also recited by a Miss O'Connor, pupil of the same school. She is a promising youth.

The Rev. Father Proulx, Pastor formerly of Oshawa and now of St. Patrick's in Toronto, presided as Chairman; and the following Clergymen were present: Rev. Mr Braire of Adjala, Rev. Mr O'Donohoe of Thornhill, Rev. Mr Rey of Barrie. The Choir concluded the entertainment with the National Anthem, "God save the Queen!"—*Freeman.*

Counties' Council.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.

The Council met at ten o'clock—the Warden (D. Reesor, Esq.,) in the chair.

Mr Ironsides moved the Council into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the propriety of repealing by-law No 71 of the Council, Mr. James in the chair.

The by-law provides for the improvement and maintenance of several sections of roads lying within or partly bounding the townships of Markham, Whitchurch, East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbury and Georgina, such improvements and maintenance to be at the expense of the several townships mentioned above.

Mr. IRONSIDES objected to that portion of the by-law which provides that the township of Whitchurch shall maintain so much of the road which divides it and Markham as lay opposite the first, seventh and ninth concessions of Whitchurch, and so much of the road dividing Whitchurch and East Gwillimbury as lay opposite the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth concessions of Whitchurch.

A lengthened discussion took place on the subject.

Mr Tyrrill moved that the Committee of Roads and Bridges be instructed to take into consideration any amendment necessary to be made to the by-law.—Carried.

The Committee then rose and reported.

In the Council a vote was taken upon the question of the reception of the report as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Barnhart, Crawford, Ego, Graham, Hanna, Holburn, Henry, Howland, James, Jeffrey, McLeod, Parker, Rowe, Scott, Tyrrell, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Well, Webb, and Wright.—20.

NAYS—Messrs Burton, Chambers, Ireside, Maclem, Perdu, Starratt and Walker.—7.

The report was then received.

Mr Scott presented a report from the Committee on Finance and Assessment on various matters submitted to them.

Report adopted and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

The New Tavern Act.

The following Bill—"To diminish the Number of Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, has become Law.

1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any Municipal Council to grant or issue any tavern license, unless upon petition praying for the same, signed by at least thirty of the resident freeholders of the Municipality within which the same is to have effect; and no new license shall be granted, unless the same shall be for a tavern provided with such accommodations as are hereinafter prescribed; and the word tavern in this clause shall be held to include any inn, alehouse, beerhouse, or other house or place of public entertainment, in which spirituous, fermented, or other manufactured liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises.

2. From and after the passing of this Act, no Municipality shall grant tavern licenses in a proportion greater than one for every two hundred and fifty souls therein as shown by the last census, or by a special enumeration taken by order of the municipal Council concerned; provided that no incorporated Town shall be considered as having less than the number of inhabitants required to entitle such place to be incorporated as Town.

3. Every tavern hereinafter licensed, shall contain, in addition to what may be needed for the use of the family of the tavern keeper not less than four bedrooms with the suitable complement of bedding and furniture, and (except in Cities and Incorporated Towns) there shall also be attached to it, proper stabling for six horses.

4. In cities, town and villages, Municipal Corporation may exempt a certain number of persons having or entitled to have, a tavern license, from the necessity of having all the tavern accommodation, required by the third clause of this Act; that is to say;—

In cities a number not exceeding.....6
In towns a number not exceeding.....3

5. This Act shall not be construed to prevent Municipal Councils from imposing additional terms and conditions, or making further regulations or further limiting the number of tavern licenses.

6. Any officer of a Municipality, or other person, who issues a license contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than forty, nor more than one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

7. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

☞ Our fair cousin, Fany, (we dare not give her surname.) says she really is surprised at the *ridiculous* complaints which men keep making about crinoline, for of course they must admit that the widest of wide petticoats covered but *two feet!*

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, June 8, 1860.

WHEAT, $1 25 a $1 30.
SPRING WHEAT, $1:00. to $1,05
FLOUR, $5½.
OATS, 28cts.
Barley, 60.
PEAS, 50 cts. to 53 cts
POTATOES, 20 cts
BUTTER, 12½ ctr.
EGGS, 09 cts.
CHEESE 12½cts a 15cts.
Bran per 100 lbs $0,60.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 7, 1860.

The price of good to prime fall wheat ranges from $1 40 a $1 45 per bushel, and for common and ordinary $1 35 a $1 40. Not a great deal of wheat has been bought at below $1 40, and the average price for Tuesday was not less than $1 41 per bushel.

Spring Wheat has been steady at $1 10 a $1 12½ per bushel. The quality is uniformly good and outside rates are freely paid.

Barley is in fair demand, but prices are considerably lower, 50c a 55c being the current rate. Rye is dull and nominal at 60c.

For oats the enquiry is moderate and pretty well met by the supply. They are firm at 32c per bush.

Peas are in good request with a moderate supply at 60c a 65c per bush.

Potatoes were freely offered every day during the week, and on some occasions were a complete drug on the market, at 15c and 20c per bushel, while on other days 20c a 25c has been realized. Each day's price is regulated by the supply.

The same remark applies to fresh butter, of which there has been an unusually large amount offering. The price has ranged from 10c to 15c per lb, a great deal having been got from farmer's waggons at 12½c. In tub butter there is no improvement to notice, except it be that some purchases are being made at rates exceedingly low, 8c being the only figure realized during the week for any quantity. By the firkin, No. 1 can be had at from 8c to 10c per lb.

Eggs are hardly so plentifully supplied, and are firm at 8½c to 9c per doz. Poultry is out of season, and is scarce at 40c a 50c per pair for chickens.

Died,

In Newmarket, on the 31st ult., Mrs Sarah Davis in the 69th year of her age. She was an old resident of this place, being one of the three oldest settlers in the village. Her remains were followed to their last resting place at the Quaker meeting house, Yonge Street, on Saturday last by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

In Newmarket, on the 4th inst., James Sutluff, eldest son of Mr Thomas Cluff, aged about two years.

New Advertisements.

Dog Lost or Stolen!

ON FRIDAY last, the 1st inst., a large NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, of black color and answers to the name of "Captain." Any person returning him to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded; and any person found retaining him after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

M. C. BELL.

Newmarket, June 7, 1860. tf-17

Book Lost!

LOANED, to some party in Newmarket, a medical work, entitled "Beach's Practice." The undersigned would feel obliged if the borrower would return the same forthwith.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, June 7th, 1860. 2w17

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, June 1st, 1860.

Anderson Anthony	Harman William
Adams Jane	Hausnen Phoebia
Arnold Elizabeth	Hill Mr
Barber W C	Harman Joseph
Byrne J	Lloyd Silas
Cooney Wm	Lisle James
Chambers Mary	Milner John
Clancy Thomas	Moore Thomas
Clubine John	McKinney D E
Clubine Ezra	McFarlane Ann
Creaser James	Mulvia Francis
Clark Ruth	McKey George
Chesly Wm	McLauchlin John
Donbleton Daniel	McCarty Ann
Fields John	Murphy John
Fleury Alexander	Niel Williams
Gear Wm	Parrot Robert
Gibberson George	Reynolds J
Glancy James	Stephens Joseph
Graham John	Smith Robert
Hart Thomas	Vacy R
Hembroff Miss	Webb John

CHAS. DOAN, *Postmaster.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, June 1st, 1860.

Alleyn Esq John F	Hill Charles D
Battle Esq W C	Hughes Mark
Billings Miss Milida	Jewell William C.
Barker John	Johnson Isaac
Bolland Mis Ellen	Kelly Michael
Brown John	Lawn Charles
Barwick Esq John	Lowe Mrs
Birchard Elizabeth	Lemmon S W
Bowes John	Malony Joseph
Clark Esq Wm	Miller
Cambell Mrs	Murry Robt
Craig William	Mitchell Hugh
Caty Wennyfred	Masterman Esq George
Dunbar D H M	Motson William
Evens John	Morres Bridget
Batty James P	Morgan Patrick
Foot C B	Malon Miss Mary
Fullerton Mrs Jane	McCay Anny
Graham John	Patche Robert
Gibson Thomas	Rollin Mr
Galloway & Bustedo	Smaile Miss Betty
Gray John	Shannon Thos
Hooper Esq George	Tendeon Mrs Jane
Hill Miss Henerritta	Wilson Elijah
	Wright Mrs Jol

WM. ROE, *Postmaster.*

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

Bogart, Padfield & Co.

Have received a splendid lot of

NEW ROBE SILK AND MUSLIN DRESSES,

Flounced Prints, Irish Poplin Robe Dresses,

And some very cheap Berages, DeLaines, &c.

Newmarket, May 31st, 1860. tf-16

Bar Iron, Steel and Hardware!

ABOUT 50 TONS of Bar Iron Steel and General Hardware just being received at

BOGART, PADFLD & Co's.

N. B.—Nails and Iron at Low Figure.

Newmarket, May 31, 1860. tf-16

FARM FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION!

THE undersigned; Executors of the late ROBERT FENTON, will sell by Public Action,

On Thursday, June 14, 1860,

At Sangster's Hotel, Stouffville,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

In one or two Lots to suit purchasers, being the West-half of Lot No. 5, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch. The land is of good quality. Seventy Acres of the Lot are Cleared, 30 Acres entirely free of stumps, with Cedar Fences, and a never-failing Stream of water. There is a large LOG BARN on the premises, of cedar.

This Farm is situated in a thrivit country, only one mile from the flourishing Town Stouffville.

CONDITION OF SALE:—One-fifth or more before the 1st of October next, and the remainder in five annual payments, with interest, and secured by Mortgage.

Sale to Commence at TWO o'clock, P. M.

DAVID L. WISMER,
DANIEL STRICKLER, } Executors.
JOSEPH WINTERSTEIN,

J. M. PATTERSON, Auc'r.

☞ All parties indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT FENTON, are hereby required make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present same to the Executors without delay.

Whitchurch, May 31, 1860. td 16

To Let,

HOUSE, SHOP and BAKERY, Main-st., and directly opposite the North American Hotel, in the Village of Newmarket.

The oven is new, and having been lately erected. To an experienced man, the above is a rare opportunity.

☞ Enquire of the proprietor,

WILLIAM WARD.

Newmarket, May 14th, 1860. 3m-15

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber will pay the *HIGHEST PRICE* in

Cash for Wool,

At his Store House, Main Street.

J. W. MARSDEN.

Newmarket, May 31, 1860. tf-16

T. A. HARTON

HAS received a New Stock of Barege, Balzarine and Muslin Robe, Flounced and Double Skirt

DRESSES,

Mon's Summer Cloths & Clothing

Boots and Shoes well assorted and cheap. A large lot of cheap Crockery.

Newmarket, May 31, 1860. tf-16

Continued Excitement

among the Milliners,

On Account of the Lowness

of

THOMAS NIXON'S

MILLINERY GOODS.

Be sure to Call and Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

TEAS, BETTER THAN EVER,

and at

PRICES AS LOW AS HERETOFORE,

at the

"Canton Tea House."

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, May 23rd, 1860. tf-15

WHAT a piece of elongated veracity it would be to say that

SIMPSON & TRENT,

Sells More Goods

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

THAN ANY OTHER

HOUSE

IN THE WORLD.

Ho! Ho! Ha! Ha!

There is Nothing Like

their pure Leaf Tobacco, at a quarter a pound for

PUFFING

away the cares of trying to get the circulating medium,

These Hard Times!!

You are respectfully invited to call when you want real New Goods at their Store, Main-St., Newmarket.

May 17, 1860. tf-14

Township of Whitchurch.

BY-LAW, No--

To Provide for the Erection of a

TOWN HALL.

WHEREAS, Petitions have been presented to this Council, signed by one hundred and eighteen of the inhabitants of the Township of Whitchurch, praying for the erection of a Town Hall for the use of the Township; and it is expedient to refer the subject to a vote of the qualified Municipal electors of the Township.

1st. *Therefore be it Enacted* by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Whitchurch, and it is hereby enacted, that there shall be raised, levied and collected upon and from the rateable property of the Township of Whitchurch for the year 1860, for the purpose of Erecting and Furnishing a Town Hall, and the necessary appendages, for the use of this Township, upon the south west angle of Lot number Twenty-one, in the Fifth Concession; and in addition to all other rates and assessments, the sum of twelve hundred dollars: and it shall be the duty of the Township Clerk to levy the said sum of twelve hundred dollars on the said property rateably, and to mark in a column in the Collector's Roll, opposite to each assessment, the money charged against the same, to be collected by the Collector at the same time and in the same manner as the other taxes.

2nd. This By-law shall be submitted to a vote of the Electors of this Township, on the 25th day of June next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.; the first day at Petchville, on the 3rd Concession; and second day at Balantra, on the 8th Concession, by Joseph William Collins, Township Clerk, according to the terms of the 193rd section of the 51th chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, after being published for one month in the *New Era* newspaper.

3rd. This By-law shall come into force immediately after the final passing thereof.

Passed first and second readings,
May 18th, 1860.

J. W. COLLINS, *Township Clerk,*
Whitchurch.

NOTICE.

I CERTIFY that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law, which will be taken into consideration by the Council after one month from the first publication in the *New Era* newspaper, of the 25th May, 1860, pursuant to the provisions of the above cited Act.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given, to the Electors of the Township of Whitchurch, that a

Poll will be opened at Petchville,

on the 3rd Concession,

ON TUESDAY 26th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and on the following day (the 27th); at the same hour,

At Joshua Miller's, Balantra,

on the 8th Concession, for the purpose of receiving votes *for* and *against* said By-Law, in the same manner as at a Municipal Election.

J. W. COLLINS, Town Clerk.

Whitchurch, May 21st, 1860. 1m-15

Behold the Conquering

HERO COMES!

THE

Conqueror of High Prices!

The Annihilator of Extortioners

COMES WITH A

GENERAL STOCK

OF

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING the latest novelties and newest styles in

DRESS GOODS,

Parasols, rewed Muslin goods of every description, Black colored and fancy Silks, Gloves and Hosiery, Prints of every description, including a very select lot of French (Bordered) Cambrics. Ladies Tuscan, Dunstable and Fancy Bonnets, Ladies and Childrens Hats, Ribbons Trimmings, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Denims, Drills, Carpet and Cotton Yarn, Seamless Bags, &c., &c. The

LARGEST STOCK,

OF

FAMILY and GENERAL GROCERIES

(Including a very superior lot of fresh TEAS, direct from New York,) he has ever offered to the public. *THE BEST ASSORTMENT* of

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE,

Ever offered in this section of the country, including a superior assortment of

No. 1 Gartsherrie, Glasgow, Blair & Swede Iron: Namely Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Band Iron, Bar, Spring and Toe Calking Steel,

&c. &c. &c.

Which will be offered at prices that will defy competition. A choice assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Including the latest styles in Ladies Misses, Mens, Youths, Boys, and Children wear, among which will be found Ladies and Misses Prunella, Enamled and Balmoral Gaiters, Childrens, Patent, Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes, in endless varieties, Mens, and Youths, Heavy Enamled, and Calf Brogans, Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT

OF

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

Ever offered for sale here, which for durability, neatness and cheapness, cannot be surpassed.

N. B.—Garments made to order on the shortest notice by first class Workmen.

WARRANTED TO FIT.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

CHINA,
GLASS,
EARTHEN, AND
STONE WARE, &c.,

Including China and Granite Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Pitchers, Dinner and Tea Plates, Platters, Bowls, Cups and Saucers,

PRESERVE DISHES,

Sugar Bowls, Cream Ewers, Pie Dishes, &c.

A TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT OF

MEN & BOYS
FELT,
PANAMA,
TUSCAN,
LEGHORN, AND
STRAW HATS,

Among which will be found the

ZOUAVE,
LEDGER,
AND
MORPHY HATS.

N. B.—The subscriber has this season given especial attention to the selection of His stock (always remembering that to sell goods cheap they must be bought cheap) and he feels confident, in soliciting a continuance of the patronage, hitherto so liberally extended to him, knowing that as he

Buys on the Best Terms,

He will be found to sell the same.—His goods being all marked and will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

On hand and for sale

WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PARIS PLASTER,

At Toronto Price,

$1:25 cts. Per Barrel!

Also, fresh ground

American Salt and Water Lime,

Which will be sold equally low.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange at highest Market Price.

Give me a Call before you Buy Elsewhere.

☞ Remember Sutherland's Old Stand. ☜

WILLIAM McMASTER, Jr.,

Water Street,
Newmarket, April 28, 1860. tf-11

TORONTO HOUSE!!

JOHN BOND,

MAIN STREET NEWMARKET,

BEGS to return his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding Country for the unbounded support given him since his arrival here; and would state he is now receiving his

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

From Europe, France and the United States, in abundance of the

Latest Styles and Fashions,

Of the best quality, as cheap as ever. An early call is respectfully solicited before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TO THE LADIES!

The greatest novelty for the the season is J. B's SHOW ROOM which is now open; There you will see the LARGEST and BEST assortment of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

Ever brought to this Flourishing Town; and he proposes opening his

SHOW ROOM for the Season on the 20th of APRIL,

Of the following articles, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Mantles, Head Dresses, Opera Cloaks, Infants' Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, &c., &c., and a number of articles to numerous too mention.

Newmarket, April 12th, 1860. tf-9

J. W. EDMANS

BEGS to inform his customers and the Public, that he has received a large portion of his

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

MUSLINS,
PRINT,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS
PARASOLS,
HATS,
GLOVES
HOSIERY, &c,

Also, a Good Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c.

Particular attention is called to his Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which cannot be surpassed for

STYLE AND PRICE!

☞ All of First-Rate Quality and Style. ☜

To which he would invite the attention of his Customers and the community in general.

Sharon, April, 1860. tf-

Cash for Wheat! Cash for Wheat!

SHARON!

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!!

THE subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Sharon and surrounding country, that having purchased the

Boot and Shoe Establishment formerly conducted by Mr. Chas. Haines,

in this place, he is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, on the shortest notice, with

NEATNESS, DURABILITY & DESPATCH.

☞ The undersigned is determined to do a CASH BUSINESS. He will sell at unprecedentedly Low Prices, reduced much below the usual rates in Sharon.

A Call respectfully solicited.

Farm Produce taken in Exchange for Work.

WILLIAM MALLOY,

Sharon, March 14, 1860. *3m-5

ASTHMA. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S

Bronchial Cigarettes,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & Co., 107, Nassau-street, N.Y. Price $1 per box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

March 28, 1860. 6m

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. N. PECK.

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in

NEWMARKET—the first three days of each month.
BRADFORD—the fourth of each month.
BOND HEAD—The 6th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January.
BACKWESVILLE—The 8th and 9th of the same months. When he will be most happy to wait upon those who require his services in any of the

BRANCHES OF HIS PROFESSION,

Or make good any operation previously warranted. Dr. S. N. P., for the future, intends to work cheaper than any other Dentist in the Province!

Teeth Inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vulcanized Rubber.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain, and particular attention paid to the Regulation of Children's Teeth.

Newmarket, May 2nd, 16-0. tf-12

Tavern to Let!

THE Brick Tavern on Yonge Street, known as "*ELGIN HOUSE.*" Immediate possession. Apply to,

GEO. P. DIXON.

Elgin Mills,
Richmond Hill, April 19, 1860. tf-10

A Sterling Fact, and no Humbug!

YOU HAD BETTER

TRY IT, THERE'S NO HARM.

JOHN WILLSON,

RESPECTFULLY INVITES A CALL from those who intend purchasing

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

of any description, after trying well every store before visiting his, as

☞ He will Warrant to Satisfy when all others fail. ☜

STORE,—on Main street, near the Telegraph Office, *NEWMARKET.*

Newmarket, May 25th, 1860. 1y-15

J. W. KEETCH,

Watch & Clock Maker,

(FROM ENGLAND)

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of East Gwillimbury and surrounding Townships, that he has commenced business in

SHARON, C. W.,

Where, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and LOW CHARGES,

To merit and receive a share of public patronage.

☞ Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and all kinds of Fancy Articles carefully repaired and Warranted.

The best reference can be given, on application.

Sharon, May 23rd, 1860. 1y-15

Spring Fashions

—OR—

MILLINERY GOODS.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Newmarket, and public generally that her

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS

WILL BE OPEN

On THURSDAY, April 5th, 1860,

Where will be displayed the latest Fashions of Spring Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, &c., Embracing the newest French, English and American designs and patterns.

Prices Extremely Low!

ELLEN MAGUIRE,

Newmarket, March 29, 1860. tf—7

ROBERT BRODIE

Builder, and Contractor,

NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him, respectfully intimates to the public in general, that he is prepared to contract for the Erection or Removal of Buildings, or any description of work in connection with his line of business.

LUMBER FURNISHED IF REQUIRED.

☞ *WINDOW-SASH and DOORS of every* description ready-made and made to order on the shortest notice.

Shop—on Water street, Newmarket.

Newmarket, March 21st, 1860. tf-y2-m6

ENGLISH CHEMICALS

General Drugs and Medicines!

DR. BENTLEY

HAS always in stock a complete assortment of the above, all of which are warranted genuine.

Persons requiring Medicines which can be relied on will do well to call, as they may depend on obtaining what they need and nothing it fresh, pure and at a

REASONABLE PRICE!

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Iron, Quevine, Mcree's Indian Root Pill, Vermifuge, and a supply of Botanic Medicines just received. Also,

Tusses, Syringes, Sponges, &c., &c.

Physicians and Dealers Supplied on liberal Terms.

The Drug Store, Corner of Main and Water Street's

Newmarket, Aug. 4, 1859 tf-2

MILLINERY.

MISS FLEMING

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Newmarket and vicinity, that she has now on hand a large and varied stock of

Millinery Goods

adapted for the season, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Felt Hats Remodeled

to the Latest Fashion, and

Straw Bonnets Colored on the shortest notice

☞ A call respectfully solicited. ☜

Newmarket, Nov 17, 1859. tf-1859

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT.

PREPARED from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system; these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy; do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package.—Price, in the United States and Canada, one Dollar. Sole Agents for the United States and Canada;

J. MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.;
General Agents for the Canadas

For sale by,

M. W. BOGART, Newmarket,
JOHN BOND, Do.
C. DOAN & Co., Sharon.
Wm. MOORE, Brownsville.
H. D. ELLIS, Lloydtown.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Cathartic Pills Ayer's Sarsaparilla, McLane's Vermifuge, McLane's Liver Pills, Gardner's Worm Tea, Pettit's American Eye Salve, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, Dalley's Arabian Heave Remedy, Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, Dana's Elixir.

JOHN BOND, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1860. tf-52

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT FROM BOSTON,

THE *LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST* lot of

BOOTS & SHOES

brought into this section of country.

Women's Prunella Boots, from	$1 10
Misses' Kid Do. "	$1 35
Children's Shoes	$0 27

The whole Stock having been bought before the rise can be sold at prices which

DISTANCE COMPETITION.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Newmarket, April 5, 1860. tf-8

WM. BOWDEN,

CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.,

IN RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place begs respectfully to intimate that he has REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,

Second house south of the residence of R H Smith, Esq., and is now prepared to contract for the

Erection of Buildings

Of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise as may be agreed upon. Constantly on hand, Doors, Sashes, Venetian Blinds, &c.

☞ Orders Respectfully Solicited.

Lumber and Farm Produce taken in exchange.

Newmarket, April 10, 1860. tf-9

TORONTO

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Manufacturers!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & Co.,

3 & 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st.,

BEGS to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery Department.

Blank Books of Every Description,

All the National School Books at Publishers Price.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers,

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL! ☜

Toronto, April 25, 1860. tf-

GENTLEMEN!

WE have a good assortment of Cloths Tweeds, and Summer Coatings, with Trimmings to Match, and

First Class Workmen

To make them into good fitting garments after the latest fashions.

BOGART, PADFIELD & Co.

Newmarket, May 17, 1860. tf-14

NEW BRICK STORE TO LET.

TO LET, that New and Spacious Store, lately erected in one of the best localities on

MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET.

It is fitted up in the best style.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS KEOUGH.

Newmarket, April 4th, 1860. tf-8

☞ Daily *Globe* to copy one week, and send account to advertiser.

Cheaper than Ever!

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing busines in this place, would inform them that he is now prepared to

SELL BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, at prices that will *DEFY COMPETITION.* His motto is "quick sales and small profits," and is selling at

Ten per Cent below the usual cost, for Cash.

Call and examine the stock and you will be satisfied it is the best and the cheapest ever offered before in this market.

FARMER'S PRODUCE,

Of every description, taken in exchange for goods. Don't forget the

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,

Opposite the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket.

Having just returned from the Old Country and imported a large quantity of the best *CABBAGE SEEDS* he is prepared to sell the same cheap for Cash, or trade.

B. LEE.

Newmarket, April 18, 1860. tf-10

Store in Newmarket for Sale!

THE premises lately occupied by Mr. James Morris, near the Railway Station, on Main-st., consisting of Store with Dwelling attached, Stables, &c. The Building is nearly new and well adapted for a

General Dry Goods and Grocery Business,

There being no other Store in that part of the Village, the above will be sold on reasonable terms part cash only being required down.

For further particulars apply to;

JOHN C. GRIFFITH & Co.,

Corner of Yonge & Shuter-st.

Toronto, May 17, 1860. 6m14

NOTICE!

THE public are hereby cautioned against trusting any one on my account,—as I will not be responsible for any debt contracted unless under my written order, after this date.

CHARLES M. HENDERSON.

North Gwillimbury, May 16, 1860. *3m14

Professional Notice.

DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches. Office at his Residence, Timothy Street.

Consultation hours from 9 to 11 o'clock, A.M.

Newmarket, May 17, 1860. tf-14

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,

Capital 100,000.

Head Office Toronto,

President, J. C. GILMOR,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MICHIE, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEATY, RICE LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,
M. P. HAYS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Tr'r's'y.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. tf-2

Amusement.

☞ Bulwer says that "death often changes aversion into love." Certainly it does; we may have an antipathy to sheep and swine, and yet love mutton and pork.

QUERY.—If an Englishman of the size of Hayes can lick a Yankee of the size of Heenan, what sized Yankee could an Englishman of the size of Heenan lick?

☞ "My name is Somerset," says a punster. "I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry; for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest notion of propriety, to turn a Somerset!"

☞ The witty Duke of Wharton having introduced a Scripture story into one of his speeches in the House of Lords, was asked by a right reverend prelate when he should have done preaching? "When I am made a bishop, my lord," was the sarcastic reply.

☞ A new whiskey called "tangle-leg," is said to have been invented. It is made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, boot-leg and tobacco, and will upset a man at a distance of 400 yards from the demijohn.

☞ Passing along the street a few days ago, we observed in the window of a partially vacant house the following notice:—"*The upper part* of this house to let, containing three rooms, *a cellar kitchen, and a back-yard!*"

Leap Year Story.

It is a well known fact that the ladies are allowed by the conventional rules of society and common consent, to take the lead of the men every leap year, and if they feel disposed, to go as far as to pop the question, without being considered rude or forward. Although the right and privilege is conceded to the ladies, we seldom hear of their taking advantage of it. However, one case in which the lady did avail herself of the privilege of leap year, occurred in this city on New Year's day. We will relate the particulars, but will not give the real names, for the reason that the parties might not relish the idea of having the privacy of their domestic affairs brought before the public.

There is a certain fashionable boarding house in this city, (we will locate it on Thirty-Third Street,) where a very handsome young widow was boarding. Three young clerks, (we will name them Smith, Brown and Jones), called upon the lady on New Year's Day. The widow Cheerly was in her room and saw the young gents. The landlady informed her, when she remarked:

"I intend to have one of those young men for a husband."

The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went to the parlor to receive her visitors. The widow immediately followed her, and without waiting for an introduction approached Smith and said:

"Will you consent to become my husband?"

The young man blushed, and was very much confused at hearing the question from a lady he had never before seen, but he finally succeeded in stammering out:

"Owing to the shortness of our acquaintance, and the fact that another person has some claim upon my affections, I hope you will please excuse me."

"Certainly," said the widow, "I will, with pleasure, as I did not notice this gentleman," addressing Mr. Brown, "before I spoke to you, or else I would have proposed to him first. Will you marry me, Mr. Brown?"

"I will," said Brown,—"the ice is now broken. I would have been married man years ago if I could have mustered courage enough to have popped the question, but as you have taken advantage of leap year and removed the stumbling block, I will become your husband, just as soon as you please."

"Right off," remarked the widow; "land lady, please send for my bonnet and out-door apparel."

The necessary articles were sent for, and Mr. Brown, with his intended hanging gracefully on his arm, started for the residence of the pastor of the Boatman's Church. When the minister was about to unite the couple in the bonds of wedlock, each heard the other's name for the first time. Everything went on as merry as a marriage bell with the new-married couple all that day.

Next morning Brown awoke; the effects of the previous day's free living having now entirely worn off, he began to reflect. He thought he was in rather a bad scrape: out of employment in the middle of winter, very little money, and a wife depending on him for her support. While revolving the subject over in his mind, and not being able to decide what he had better to do—run off, or commit suicide—his wife awoke.

"My dear," said she, "have you any objection to collect a few bills?"

He started, thinking that she supposed he had some money coming to him, and that she desired him to collect a little money for her benefit, and muttered rather sadly:

"No, I have no objection to collecting money when there is anything coming to me."

"I don't mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer, and there you will find bills to the amount of five hundred dollars for rents due for the past month; you will please collect them and accept the money from me as a New Year's gift."

Brown leaped from his bed, scarcely believing his senses, or that he distinctly understood his wife, and then rushed to the bureau and there found the bills.

When we last saw Brown he was out collecting bills—found it a very easy job—and heard him expatiating on the benefits of matrimony.—*N. Y. Times*

MORE RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Mr Robert Kennicott, a young gentleman belonging to Chicago, is now on an overland tour of scientific research to the Arctic regions, and has written an interesting letter, which is published in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*. It is dated at Port Simpson, Mackenzie River District, Hudson Bay Company's Territory, November 10, 1859. He says;—

"Esquimaux, last fall, gave Mr. Ross some swords and a ship's copper that undoubtedly came from the wreck of Franklin's ship. I hope to secure some of these relics. Nothing definite is yet learned respecting Franklin's fate, though circumstantial evidence proves pretty strongly that his ship was crushed in the ice or at any rate, deserted. When the company's post is established on the Anderson, in the Barren Grounds, for trade with the Esquimaux, the whole matter will doubtless be learned from them.

My collections, though not large will, I am sure, prove highly interesting to naturalists generally. I have obtained in all some five hundred vertebrates and several thousand invertebrates; all of which, from such a locality, must be more or less valuable. I have a number of vertebrates not in any American museum; several described by Richardson, but never found since, and at least two or three never mentioned at all by him. Of insects, snails and crustacia, I hope I have still more unknown species."

NEW STOVE

TIN & COPPER WAREHOUSE,

Directly opposite the North American Hotel, Main-Street,

NEWMARKET.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in business, respectfully intimates that he has just received a large and varied assortment of

COOKING, BOX, PARLOR, HALL AND BEDROOM STOVES,

Which he will sell at the lowest remunerative profits. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Tin Ware. Having added to his stock the whole of the EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

TIN-WARE, &c.,

Embracing the STOCK-IN-TRADE of MR. GEORGE MORTIMER, the whole will be disposed of

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also, on hand, a splendid assortment of

Fancy Bird Cages!

☞ Orders for Tin Roofing, Eave Troughing, Plumbing and Bell Hanging, promptly executed.

COPPER WORK,

In all its branches, neatly executed, and on the most Reasonable Terms, such as

Copper Stills, Pumps, Steam-Pipes, Brewers' Kettles, &c.

Being a *PRACTICAL PLUMBER*, he is prepared to execute orders for the fitting up of a Water-Closet, Bidet, Cisterns, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Baths, &c., &c.

Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Rags taken in Exchange for Tin-Ware; likewise Farm Produce.

W. S. WAITE.

January 25, 1860. tf-50

☞ AFFLICTED READ!

European MEDICAL HOUSE!

—AND—

Botanic Dispensary,

No. 51, KING-ST., WEST, TORONTO, C.W.,

—ESTABLISHED BY—

Dr. GOODING, (formerly of England,)

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most SUCCESSFUL mode of treating

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Marasmus or wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys & Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, etc., etc., etc.

☞ No Charge for Advice.

DR. GOODING is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based on scientific principles, and new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such, that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by bad habits in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pain, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

Country Patients.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,

DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King-st. West,
Toronto, C.W.

Toronto, Dec. 20, 1859. 1y-46

Patent, Patent.

IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade in general that he has bought of Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Patentee, the full right to Vend and Sell in the North Riding of York, the improved method of

CUTTING AND CRIMPING.

The great advantages derived from this Patent is, that Crimping in the usual way is entirely done away with, as Crimping Machines and Blocks are not required. There is also a saving of three to four fronts in one side of upper. This fact alone is well worthy the attention of those who belong to the Trade. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying that this Improved method is of a greater benefit to the Trade than anything yet introduced. The above Patent Right was granted April 5th, 1859. Parties in the Trade wishing to purchase Shop Rights, will please address to the subscriber,—

THOMAS HIGGINS,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HOLLAND LANDING.

Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. tf-47

Wanted to Exchange

BRAN and Shorts for Store Pigs and a Farrow Cow.

Apply to the Newmarket Steam Mills.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Feb 2, 1860. tf-51

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies
CHARLES F. TILSTONE
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent—of the nett excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "*Equitable*" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, *Agent.*
Newmarket.

March 12, 1858.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE
Re Opened in Newmarket.

THE Undersigned has much pleasure in intimating to the business community, that the manager of the *Montreal Telegraph Company* has again re-opened an office in this place, and trusts the efforts which have been made to continue the office here, will be duly appreciated by the business community.

☞ Messages transmitted to any part of Canada, and the principal cities of the neighboring Republic, on the shortest notice.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1859. tf-44

R. FLEMING

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker,

Sign of the Saddle and Collar, Main Street, Newmarket.

R. FLEMING in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers for their liberal patronage solicits a continuance. He received a

Prize at the late Provincial Exhibition,

Held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness, and therefore has every confidence in guaranteeing his work.

A choice assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Martingales,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

Of every description, Whips, &c., &c., constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who favor him with their custom, articles of the best quality and newest style

AT MODERATE CHARGES.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.

☞ *ALL WORK WARANTED.* ☜

Hides and suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work

All Orders and Repairing done on the shortest notice. Remember the place, ☞ *SIGN OF THE SADDLE AND COLLAR.* ☜

Main-st., Newmarket, July 7, 1859. tf-7

H. THOMPSON'S

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK EMPORIUM,

Opposite Mrs. Forsyth's Rail-Road Hotel,

Main - street, NEWMARKET.

H. THOMPSON has always taken the FIRST PRIZE for *SADDLES, HARNESS and COLLARS, wherever exhibited*, therefore, has every confidence in

☞ WARRANTING HIS WORK to give every SATISFACTION. ☜

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *FANCY QUILTED and PLAIN SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, WHIPS, SPURS, &c.; SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS* of every description constantly kept on hand and made to order.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

In all its branches done in the neatest style. ☞ Carriage Trimmings for sale.

ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WANTED—200 lbs. Good Deer Hair.

Main-street, Newmarket, April 5th, 1860. tf-8

SEEING OFF.

Great Clearing sale of Family Groceries.

☞ At Cost, for Cash Only. ☜

IN consequence of not being able to clear off their goods by the date previously advertised, the subscribers have determined to continue the Sale until the whole of their immense Stock is completely disposed of.

Remember the Old Stand, 231, Yonge-st., Corner of Shuter-st.

J. C GRIFFITH, & Co.

Toronto, October 13, 1859. tf-35

Timber for Sale.

FOR Sale, any quantity of various sizes and lengths; as the subscriber is clearing land, orders will be filled at low rates

Also, Cedar Posts for Fencing, Rails, &c.

Apply at this office, or to the subscriber at Queensville.

T. WINDELL.

Queensville, Jan. 11, 1860. 6m-45

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.

THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Connoisseurs is requested to the stock of—

Hennessey's Brandy,
Rich Old Port,
Holland's Gin,
Fine Toddy Whiskey,
Dublin Porter, &c., &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1859. tf-21

For Sale,

SOME Four Lots, beautifully situated on Niagara Street—being part of the "Cricket Ground," at Newmarket.

Terms Easy.—For particulars enquire of S. W. Hallen, Esq, P. L. S., Newmarket

August 16, 1859. tf-4

CHEAP

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in

Newmarket,

The undersigned begs respectfully to intimate that he is now in receipt of the Largest, Cheapest, and most varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

Ever offered by him to the public, embracing Ladies', Gents' and Children's

BALMORAL BOOTS,

Of superior quality,—together with Boots and Shoes of almost all descriptions.

☞ *A Call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

W. CARLINE.

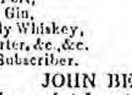
Newmarket, May 18, 1859. tf-14

For Sale,

ONE Hundred and Thirty-three Acres of land being the Eighteenth Lot in the 19th Con., of the *TOWNSHIP OF STEVEN*, being of good soil and one acre cleared with a small house erected thereon. A creek runs across the front end.—The lot is situated within two miles of Lake Huron.

Apply to DAVID WEBSTER, the last lot on the 4 Con. of the Township of King.

February 23, 1860 tf-2



Furniture Warerooom.

JOSEPH HILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortmen of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

☞ Half-Dollar Tea. ☜

Tea for Half-a-Dollar per Pound,

Of a Superior Quality, can be had at the Store of

E. HUGHES.

All other Goods corresponding in quality and price. Prospect-st., Newmarket, Jan. 26, 1860. tf-50

NEW CABINET SHOP!!

J. & H. WARNER,

BEG respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have recently opened a

CABINET FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

Botsford's Old Stand—Main Street,

And are now prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored in the newest style, and at low prices.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ☜

Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. tf-2

To Builders and Persons Building.

THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of

WINDOW SASH & PANELLED DOORS,

Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices. He is also prepared to manufacture any description of Sash or Panel work on the shortest notice, or erect Buildings either by Contract or otherwise. Also, having a superior set of

JACKSCREWS,

Together with Tackles, Capsons, &c., for removing or raising Buildings, is prepared to take contracts for the same.

WM. V. SOUTHARD.

Newmarket, July 7, 1857. tf-23

A CARD.

TO THOSE who prefer *NATURE'S REMEDIES* which are in accordance with the laws of life,

FREE FROM ALL POISONS,

calculated to build up instead of break down the Constitution will find such

Medicines and Remedies,

for all diseases, at Dr. Ford's office, Newmarket, prepared with care. He would also state that he will be at home on Mondays and Saturdays; and personally attend to patients who may wish advice or medicine. He has engaged the services of Dr. GROVER, who will at all times attend to calls.

Newmarket, Nov. 21, 1859. tf-41

FOR SALE.

EIGHT ACRES and 60 Rods of Land, situate on Yonge-st., being the South West corner of Lot No. 72, in the 1st Con. of Whitchurch, with House, Barn, and Stable thereon. The Land is cleared and of good Quality.

For terms which are liberal, apply to James Christeson, Inn Keeper, Yonge-st., or to,

Wm. MOSLEY,
Land Agent, &c., Aurora.

December 23, '58. tf-45

CHEAP

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

[Opposite Mr. Thos. Lee's Hotel,]

Holland Landing.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Holland Landing, and Public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of

GENTS, YOUTHS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, and Gaiters,

Of superior material and workmanship. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying, that we can supply purchasers with a better article than was ever before offered for sale in Holland Landing at the Lowest Remunerating Prices in Cash.

☞ A Call is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS HIGGINS.

Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. tf-47

Notice.

BRAN and SHORTS to *Exchange for WOOD* at the Newmarket Steam Mills.

By order of the Assignees.

O. FORD.

ALSO, *LOGS WILL BE SAWN* in the Spring, on Shares or by the thousand feet.

By order of the Assignees.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 29, 1859. tf-46

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,

Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*

Newmarket, June 9, 1856

LAND FOR SALE,

—OR—

EXCHANGE FOR STOCK.

IN the Township of Proton, a Valuable *BUSH LOT*, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

Twenty-four of which are in a high state of cultivation, with

Good Log House and Barn.

This Lot is situated on the *New Gravel Road* now being constructed from Toronto to Owen Sound, and is within ten minutes' walk of the Church School & Post Office; also, in the same Township

One Hundred Acres,

Having Twelve Acres Cleared, with

HOUSE AND BARN ON SAME;

also Ninety-nine Acres; also,

One Hundred Acres Bush Land,

In the Township of Albermarle.

☞ For further information, apply to

THOMAS WINDEL,

Queensville, P.O., all letters to be pre-paid.

Queensville, Jan. 31, 1860. 1m-51

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers, that he has Removed

ONE DOOR NORTH OF HIS OLD STAND.

MAIN-ST., NEWMARKET,

where he will be most happy to wait upon all who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS, SHOES, & GAITERS,

of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending the same to the public.

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, March, 22, 1859. tf-6

Important to Shoe-Makers!

NEWMARKET TANNERY.

THE Subscriber having Rented the above Establishment from Mr. WM. WALLIS, intends carrying on the

Tanning Business

In all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of *LEATHER*, such as Spanish and Slaughter Sole, Upper, Kip, Calf, Cordivan and Lace Leather. Also, for sale—

Tanner's Oil and Cow-Hair!

All of which will be sold cheap, for cash, or three months' credit.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

THOMAS FOLEY.

Newmarket, April 29, 1858. tf-11

WAR! WAR! WAR!

Upon Bad Work and High Prices!

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has

REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,

Nearly opposite Mr Morris' Grocery,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

Where he will be most happy to wait upon those who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending it to the public.

J. RHINEHART.

Newmarket, May 14, 1857. tf-15

A FIRST CLASS

DRUG STORE!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of

AURORA

And Vicinity, and the Public generally, that he has opened out a

DRUG STORE,

In the above mentioned place, in the Building formerly occupied by Wm. Atkinson.

The stock consists, in part, of the following articles:—Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Pure Liquors for medical uses, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Camphor, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Turpentine, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stationery, &c., &c.

All of which is entirely Fresh, and of the first Quality; in short his Stock comprises all the leading articles usually kept in a Drug Store; and as his facilities in Purchasing Goods cannot be excelled by any one, he will sell as low as any establishment in the country.

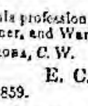
Physicians' Prescriptions ACCURATELY compounded.

Teeth Extracted.

On the shortest notice,—or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY skillfully performed, and Warranted.

C. S. LLOYD.

Aurora, Nov. 25, 1858. 1y41



Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

BY THE USE ON ELECTRICITY,

BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WHO will be at the *NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL*, Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday of each Month.

Teeth Inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.

All operations in his profession, performed in the most approved manner, and Warranted.

Residence:—AURORA, C. W.

E. C. EDMONDS.

Aurora, Nov. 4, 1859. tf-38

TAKE NOTICE.—The application of Electricity for Extracting Teeth being patented for the Province of Canada, I have purchased the right to use the same of W. C. Adams, proprietor.

TO BUILDERS!

PARTIES Wishing to Build, Move Turn or Raise Buildings, of any description, would do well to call on

Stephen Webster,

As he has all the tools necessary for the above purposes, which he will let on the following terms.

Jack Screws, each,	£0 2 6	per day
Rollers per set	0 5 0	"
Tackles,	0 10 0	"

Being only one-half the price usually charged in this place. The undersigned is also ready to contract for the erection, moving or raising of Buildings, of all descriptions.

STEPHEN WEBSTER.

Newmarket, July 17, 1857 tf-24

Have you seen this?

THE Subscriber in calling the attention of the public, respectfully announces, he is prepared to work

Very Cheap for Cash.

Horse Shoes set and rasped, for	$ 0:10
New Shoes for Span, all round	2:00
Common Cutters Ironed, for	11:00
Double Wagon do.	40:00

And all other work done at proportionate prices.

Shop on Prospect-st., south of Methodist Chapel.

JAMES WETHERELL.

Newmarket Jan'y 18, 1860. tf-42&43

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large number of

PLOWS OF VARIOUS KINDS,

Which he will sell cheap for cash or approved paper.

S. SYKES.

Newmarket, April 20th, 1860. tf-10.

Village Lots for Sale.

THE Subscribers have 12 or 14 Lots to dispose of, in the handsome

VILLAGE OF QUEENSVILLE,

the most of them are on Main-street.—Terms easy.

JAS. AYLWARD & SON.

Queensville, Jan. 20, 1860. tf-51

Take Notice.

Miss SUSANNA McCAUSLAND,

BEGS to state to the Inhabitants of *NEWMARKET*, and surrounding country, that she has taken the

PICTURE GALLERY,

Of the late *W. H. SOUTHARD*, opposite Mr. Bogart's Store, where she will remain for a short time. A call is solicited.

N. B. Business hours from 9 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m.

Newmarket, Nov. 10, 1859. tf-39

FARM FOR SALE,

IN the Township of King, 2nd Concession Lot *No. 6*, County of York, Canada West, containing

200 ACRES—130 Cleared,

and in a high state of cultivation, with Good Buildings, an Orchard, and well watered.

It is situated 1½ miles from Yonge-street, 3 miles from Holland Landing, and 4 miles from the flourishing Village of Newmarket. It will be sold in one lot, or in two of 100 acres each. The land is of first-rate quality.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, ESQ.,
Newmarket;

DR. BULL,
Lloydtown; or,

JAMES F. GORDON,
on the premises.

King, Jan. 21, 1860. tf-50

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

AFTER an unprecedented successful practice of over thirty years, being about retiring from active practice, at the request of numerous friends, in all parts of the country, has consented to make two Medical Preparations upon which he has bestowed the care and knowledge of his long experience, and has left them with the different druggists for sale. To those who are acquainted with the Doctor nothing need be said; to others, it is but necessary to say, that he has for years prescribed for from 4000 to 5000 persons, annually, and always with the greatest success. Cases that have baffled other medical men, yielded readily to his treatment. The Doctor, however, has not been able, like others to cure everything with one preparation, but has put up his medicine in two bottles, which are numbered 1 and and 2. The number 1 is a

BLOOD PURIFIER,

Superior to the purest extract of Sarsaparilla, made entirely of roots and herbs of this and foreign countries, the best properties of which are extracted by an entire new chemical process. It acts in larger doses as an active physic, in smaller ones as an alterative working directly on the Liver and Kidneys, expelling therefrom all morbid matter, thus bringing into action all the organs that may have become inactive, and may be relied on to cure *Liver Complaints and complaints of the Kidneys, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Debility, Old Ulcer, Scrofula Erysipelas, Indigestion, Infirmities of Youth and Age*, and all other diseases which have their origin in a disordered or impure state of the blood. It is a strengthening nature, and will never weaken or prostrate the body. The number 2 is a

FEVER MEDICINE,

And must never be taken unless in connection with No. 1. It will then cure *Inflammatory Rheumatism of all kinds of Fevers and Agues, the worst effects of Colds, Coughs and all Fevers whether Chronic or Acute.* These medicines will effect Cures, not removals from one part of the body to the other.

☞ Remember, to prevent confusion, these medicines are prepared by OLD DOCTOR FREDERICK DELLENBAUGH, who has practiced in Buffalo over 27 years.

To prevent fraud, a correct likeness of the Doctor is on the wrapper of each bottle, and "Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh & Co., Buffalo N. Y." blown in the glass. Directions accompanying each bottle. No. 1 is sold for $1 per bottle; No. 2 for 75cts. With this simple notice they are offered to the public, relying on their virtues in recommending themselves.

☞ For sale by JOHN BENTLEY Newmarket.

JOHN BOND, Newmarket.

September 22, 1859. 6m—33

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN THE

Township of East Gwillimbury,

BEING Lot No. 20 on Union Street, 4th Concession, and about two and a half Miles from the

VILLAGE OF QUEENSVILLE,

Consisting of 185 Acres of excellent land,—of which 160 Acres are cleared—well fenced with Cedar, and under a high cultivation,—with good

DWELLING HOUSE, TWO COTTAGES,

Two large Barns and Extensive Sheds and Stables for Cattle and Sheep. Also, a large Cellar for Roots. Buildings—all frame, new, and of the best construction. The above is one of the best

Grain and Grazing Farms

North of the Oak Ridges. A large portion of the land is underdrained with tile or wood, and the whole laid out in 10 Acre fields. Two Good Wells and sufficient supply of water on the farm for Stock, at all seasons.

☞ Possession would be given in the fall; or immediately, if crops taken at a valuation.

Terms Liberal.

CAROLINE L. WILLCOCKS.

Holland Landing, April 7, 1859. tf-

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

THE undersigned in tendering thanks for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that having again got possession of his

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

He is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him, with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH; and as he is determined to adopt, in future, the

Cash System,

His prices will correspond with the times.

Double Wagon, finished, for	$65
Horses Shod per Span, all round	$ 2

And all other work in proportion.

☞ *Constantly on hand: Double Wagons, Sleighs, &c.,*

Which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Short Credit.

JOHN McKAY.

Newmarket, March 6, 1860. tf-4

CASH FOR PIGS.

THE subscriber will pay the Market Price in Cash for 100 *STORE PIGS.*

D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, March 21, 1860. tf-8

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

New Era

The only Newspaper printed in the

North Riding of York!!

Only $1:50 per annum in Advance

ADVERTISE

IN THE

New Era

A paper having the largest circulation in the Riding!

☞ Orders sent by mail punctually attended to.

E. JACKSON,

Proprietor.

Newmarket, May 17, 1860

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has reddened the usual practice of ostentatious puffing entirely unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate head-aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, head-ache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally thoroughout the country.

JOHN BOND, *Agent.*

January 6, 1860. 1y-47

Northern Railway of Canada.

TRAINS Leave Union Station as follows:

FOR COLLINGWOOD:

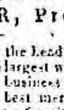
Mail	7 00 A.M.
Express	4 00 P.M.
Arrive at Collingwood, 1 00 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.	

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD:

Express	5 30 A.M.
Mail	2 00 P.M.
Arrive at Toronto, 10 30 A.M. and 8 00 P.M.	

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

Superintendent's Office, Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1860



ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor,

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel in Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the past year, in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended, and made more commodious; there has been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the house throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the Beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects, that by continuing his personal management of the concern, The ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the *Best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada.*

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1859. 1y-42

Just Received

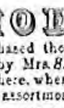
FROM Philadelphia, a full supply of Dr. D *JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.* Also—

Jayne's Guide to Health,

And Medical ALMANAC for 1860.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Newmarket, Oct. 6 1859. tf-34



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WAREHOUSE!

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of HOPKIN & SON, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,

And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by MRS. SARAH DAVIS, our Shop has been removed there, where will be found constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware; Cistern Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

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J. & J. HODGE.

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. tf-

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